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THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XXIII NO 14
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. LII. NO 13

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LOVE'S ATTRIBUTES.

I am what love doth think me; if it be
Fair, I am fair, with cheeks where blushes fly
For thought of being fair in love's decree,
And eyes that sparkle deeper when they spy
Their brightest image in another's eye!

If love be joy, I am too fully blessed;
If love be pain I am o'er cursed for sins;
And which it is I know not, for they be
So intermingled that, I pray of thee
Canst tell me where joy ends or pain begins?

Hast thou not followed in a Master's song,
A passing strain that seemed from heaven to float;
Hast thou not lost and sought it with a strong
Desire, and found it chained with some low note
That stole one half its gladness, and returned
A half of pain, till each from each had learned
The beauty and the burden of the song—
Then in the falling silence, didst thou know
Which gave thee rapture or which gave thee woe?
—Louise Morgan Smith.

MAJ. CROSS' WIFE.

He was a melancholy man. I met him at my fogy club. I did not know his name. In my own mind I looked on him as the man who always sat in the same corner, smoking Trichinopoli cheroots. He was very neat as to his dress, and I detected at once that at some time or other he had been in the service. His hair was perfectly white, and the man appeared worn out with some secret grief, some mysterious trouble. I made Maj. Fowler's acquaintance on one Christmas eve, after having dined a little better than usual, and I was correspondingly elated, and felt I must talk to somebody; so, faut de mieux, I talked to him. Generally at the Rice and Curry, when a member whom we have not been introduced to addresses us, we put on a wronged and indignant air—as a rule, we don't answer; if we do we make the man who has thus daringly addressed us understand his mistake. It is thus we assert our superiority. Perhaps this is why we have the reputation of being cliquey.

Why it was I do not know. There is no other word for it—we "chummed," literally chummed, at once. We had both served in the same presidency, we had met the same people, but Maj. Fowler was senior to me. He had been through the mutiny, I had not. It was a rather ghastly affair, and I cannot see why he should have confided it to me. At any rate, this is what he told me:

* * * * * * *

I was only a lieutenant then—a lieutenant in the —th Bengal native infantry. The mutiny had already broken out in our presidency, but our regiment was supposed to be particularly well affected. Kerimabad was a wretched place; it was one of the dullest and hottest stations in the presidency. We were very hard up for European officers; some were on leave—of course, they were hurrying back as fast as the P. & O. boats could carry them; some were on detachment duty, others away on special employment, but the bulk of them were on the sick list, for Kerimabad was an unhealthy hole, although its strategic importance was too great to allow of its being unoccupied, and to our regiment had fallen the duty of occupying it. From the circumstances I have mentioned Maj. Cross, who was in command, and myself were the only two men on the effective list. Cross was a martinet; he had risen from the ranks, and was extremely religious. We naturally saw a great deal of each other.

Maj. Cross was married, and his wife was the only white woman on the station. Not six months before Maj. Cross returned from furlough with his bride. Of course, we all fell in love with her. What she could have seen in Cross I cannot make out; why she married him, heaven knows. Cross, though a most deserving officer, was perhaps hardly what would be called a gentleman, but his wife was a lady and very beautiful. She must have been in her 21st year then. She was blonde and petite, with dreamy blue eyes and masses of curling hair, which gave her girlish beauty an air of recklessness, which was but an additional charm. Her greatest delight was horse exercise. At early morning Mrs. Cross was certain to be in the saddle; in the afternoon, as soon as ever the sun was low enough, the major's wife might have been seen on her dapple gray Gulf Arab, flying across the country, attended by one or more of her husband's subordinates.

I had been in love with her from the first; but I am not an excitable man, and perhaps it wasn't genuine love, after all. I know that there was not the faintest shadow of impropriety in the love, if we must call it so, that I felt for the major's wife. True, I was her willing slave, her constant cavalier. Perhaps I pitied the girl married to a man twice her age, a man with but two ideas in his head—drill and discipline. They say that pity is akin to love—perhaps it is; but I had not the least idea of running away with Rosa Cross, not the remotest; my affection for her was purely platonic—at least it was till the fatal afternoon when we rode out together for the last time at Kerimabad.

Our horses were walking, their bridles on their necks, our native grooms some fifty yards behind us on the sandy plain.

"Jack," she said to me (unfortunately we were Jack and Rosa now), "I shan't be able to bear it much longer. The mail was in again this morning; all my friends are urging me to go down to Calcutta at once. I don't think it's fair of the major to make a poor little woman live with her heart always in her mouth. Oh, Jack!" she sobbed, and the tears ran down her face, "I am so afraid of the nasty blacks!"

Now, this particular remark was peculiarly irritating to Maj. Cross, Commanding, as he did, a native regiment, he naturally disliked the expression. So angry had he become that Rosa never dared to use her favorite expression in her husband's presence.

"Of course it's very rough on you, but I don't see any way out of it. You are the only European in the station, Cross and I are the only two men here; we can't leave the place. But you shouldn't let it worry you; the regiment is well affected enough."

"It's not true, Jack. Only this morning my husband told me that the regiment is on the point of mutiny."

The brute! No doubt he had told her.

"Then he was a fool for his pains!" I replied.

"It's very hard!" sobbed the girl; for she was but a girl, though she was my commanding officer's wife.

Perhaps I remembered the first fact and forgot the second when I took her hand, and, looking into her eyes, swore that I would look after her, and that there was no danger.

She returned the pressure; she was but acting, as I found out afterward. All women are actresses, I suppose; but I did not dream that the pressure of her finger tips, the trusting, loving glance which she flung upon me through her tears, was but the cursed bait which was to lure me to my destruction.

"Ah, if he would only let me go!" she said. "By morning I should be out of danger. I am too young to die here, Jack, and to die as I should have to die!" she added with a shudder.

There was a great deal in what she said. The major trusted her just as far as you could swing a tiger by the tail, and never let her out of his sight save when I took her out riding, as I was doing now; he was but a selfish ruffian, after all. It didn't much matter if he and I were hacked to pieces, or worse, by the Sepoys; it was in the ordinary way of business, and would doubtless be duly mentioned in dispatches. But poor little Rosa, not six months a wife, to be butchered in this lonely furnace to gratify a madman's whim—it was hard.

"Jack," she said, as she leaned over her pommel, her face almost touching mine, "you can save me, Jack!"

In that instant duty, honor, esprit de corps, loyalty to my senior officer and all, vanished. As I felt her warm cheek against my own, my sympathy, my admiration for Rosa became in an instant converted into a fierce, unreasoning love. My arm was round her waist in a moment, and one sweet, sinful kiss sealed the compact between me and the devil who masqueraded as the guileless and timorous young bride.

"Jack," she said, "we must be careful. There is no time to lose. Who can tell whether the grooms that follow us may not have seen that kiss!"

She was cool, calculating and reasoned admirably. As for me, the blood rushed through my veins like liquid fire, and my heart palpitated to an almost painful extent.

"Jack," she said, once more, "it is for to-night. He knows it; he has told me so. We must fly together."

I am not a coward. To make love to another man's wife is one thing; to run away with her another; but to desert one's colors, to desert one's brother officer, to leave him to certain death in the hour of his need, and at the same time to run away with his wife, is a piece of villainy too monstrous for the mind of any man to concieve or execute.

I explained, I argued, I pleaded for time; I swore that I loved her; I told her that by an act such as this I should become an outcast. All to no purpose.

"If you love me, Jack," she said, "surely you would not have me handed over to the tender mercies of wretches such as those!"

And with her little cutting whip she indicated the two native grooms.

Her kiss was burning on my lips, but I was not the man to desert my colors in the hour of danger under the excuse of an intrigue. I said to her:

"It's a bad business, Rosa; it seems to me he ought to put you in safety, somehow or another."

"Jack," she said, with a savage determination, "I'll give him a chance. He can save me to-night, if he will. It is only a four hours' ride, after all. But promise me one thing, Jack; if he should refuse, you will save me. You can be back before dawn, to be butchered here with him, since you prefer it."

I shook my head.

"Do you refuse me still?" she cried. "Then, by heavens," she screamed, as she shook her little fist at the blue sky, "I'll go by myself, for you are both of you cowards, you would be paladins!"

I did not answer her, but woman like she pestered me into making her a promise. I agreed that her horse and the colonel's should be brought round, as if for a moonlight ride, after dinner. Then, and not till then, did her tears, her piteous tears, cease to flow.

"Forgive me, dear old Jack," she said; "I know you would save me after all."

Ah me! I did save her, but at what a price!

Dinner was over, and we stood in the compound outside the mess room, the major, his wife and I. Some sort of attempt at floral ornament had been made in the so called garden by a few rows of stramonium plants, whose large white flowers, which open only at night, gave their heavy perfume to the tepid air. We smoked our "Trichys," better ones than they gave us here (said Fowler, with a sigh). Then there was a horrid scene between the pair. She implored him on her knees, in the dust, as a woman might plead with an executioner for her wretched life; but she did not move the major.

"My dear," he said grimly, "you didn't marry me for my good looks; you married me, Rosa, for my position. My position, my dear, has its duties, and one of them is to take my chance of death in this hole. My wife has thrown in her lot with me. I take it that that's so, Fowler?" said the major, turning to me.

"I could run across with her, if you liked, you know, as far as Murghab; it's only twenty-five miles, and the roads are good."

Now, at Murghab was a large cantonment —English families, ladies and children; and what was more important, an English regiment and some guns.

"Fowler," said the major, "I can trust you, my boy, but I can't trust her; she'll have to stay and take her chance with the old man, after all."

I saw that there was no use arguing with him. There was only one chance—to try and shame him into it. I left the pair, she pleading and entreating, but the man was not to be moved.

From the regimental lines came the sounds of music and song, but the men were less noisy than usual, and, to my mind, that boded mischief.

I had made her a promise. I suppose it was her only chance of escape If the major choose to take her out again, and she bolted to Murghab, so much the better for her, and it could do him no harm; for at the pass we were, scandal, even the scandal of an Indian station, was dead. Of course he couldn't leave, but he might easily have sent her off with a sergeant's guard; he could do it this very night even, if he chose. But he didn't. To my mind he knew that things had come to a crisis, and I felt that he had treated me badly in not taking me into his confidence. But why should he have done so? Perhaps he looked on me as his wife's lover; so I was, in one sense. Perhaps he thought he was revenging himself on us both in dooming us to a certain and horrid death; so I pondered as I entered the mess tent. Not a servant in the place!

Perhaps I was too late, after all. I ran out of the mess tent; as I did so, I came upon my own syce—a little old man, who had been with me since my griffin days. He had nothing to do with the regiment, and I could trust him, for he had been my confidant in many a stable secret, my trainer for many an up country race; the man had never yet sold me, and he would not, I felt, betray me now.

"Mortazza," said I, "saddle my horse and the Mem Sahib's, and bring them round to the front of the mess tent at once. Run!" I said, as the man hesitated.

He disappeared without a word.

As I returned through the mess tent I felt that mischief was brewing. The songs in the lines had ceased, and I heard a portentous hum of confused voices. There was no doubt about the matter. But my rage against the men, whom I felt in a few minutes would be in open mutiny, was as nothing to my indignation against the major for deliberately sacrificing his wife and not taking me into his confidence.

"Major," I cried as I joined the pair, "there's something serious on foot; there's not a soul in the mess tent."

He calmly looked at his watch, and smiled. As he did so the sound of clattering hoofs fell upon our ears, and Mortazza, riding my horse and leading Mrs. Cross' Gulf Arab, suddenly appeared.

Light as a bird, Rosa sprang into the saddle. At that moment the report of a single musket rang in our ears, and shouts and cries, with the noise of a struggle, were heard from the lines.

"Take my horse, major!" I cried, as I urged him to mount.

We were both armed. I drew my revolver, and forced it into Rosa's hand.

"Ride," I said, "I will take their attention off. Get her away, Cross."

But the major never mounted.

"My place is here," he said, as he loosened his sword in its scabbard. His hand never left her bridle rein.

A confused mass of armed men made their appearance, shrieking and shouting, in the lighted circle on the further side of the mess tent.

"Save me, Jack!" cried the major's wife, as she gave her horse the spur. The animal plunged frantically, but the major held him fast.

"Mount, you fool!" I cried, in my rage and excitement.

With his disengaged hand the major struck me in the mouth.

As I received the blow I heard the report of a weapon and I saw the major fall; I saw that the bullet had struck him in the forehead; I saw him fall like a stone, flinging up his arms as he did so, and I saw that he was dead.

To snatch the revolver from the major's belt, and to mount and follow Rosa's horse, which was still wildly plunging, but edging off from the infuriated mob, which had now reached the mess tent, was the work of an instant.

"Keep on!" I shouted to my companion, as we got beyond the immediate circle of lights. We went straight for the road, and Rosa uttered not a sound. There was hope for us yet; we might get clear off in the darkness. My duty was plain—to save the helpless woman at my side. A few yards brought us to the road. On we went at headlong speed, but the Musulman devils had fired the mess tent. In an instant the great dry tent was one sheet of flame; it lighted up the white road, on which we were galloping for dear life. The sound of musket shots rang out; the brutes were evidently potting at us. "Stoop!" I cried to my companion, but too late. A dull thud told me she was hit. She gave me one look of agony, a look that will haunt me to my dying day.

But we tore on, and a few seconds more brought us out of the light of the still blazing tent. She had ceased to urge her horse, as she had done, with whip and spur.

"Don't give in," I cried; "in a few minutes we shall be safe from pursuit."

"Leave me, Jack," she said; "my horse is wounded, and so am I."

As she said the words the poor beast fell with a crash—fell to rise no more. I sprang to the ground; desperation lent me strength. How I managed it I don't know; but I succeeded in getting her on to my own frightened beast. She was apparently fainting; in her right hand she still clutched the revolver.

"Take it," she said. I thrust it into my holster.

"Don't let me fall into their hands alive, Jack." She never spoke again.

When she passed away I cannot tell, but she was dead ere I reached Murghab. I handed her body over to the women. I made my report to the officer in command. I told how sudden had been the rising, and how brave Maj. Cross fell pierced by the bullet of some skulking mutineer; and then I thought of poor dead Rosa, and wondered if she and I had been so very much to blame. No, my conscience was fairly clear; and it was with some satisfaction that I buckled my sword belt to accompany the party that was to wreak retribution on the mutineers of the —th regiment, who, we heard, had intrenched themselves at Kerimabad. As I rode along with the others, thirsting for revenge, I thought of poor murdered Rosa and her wrecked young life. I thought of her as an angel in heaven looking down on me, and in my heart I swore to give no quarter to the ruffians who had caused her death. As I did so I mechanically opened my holster, took out my revolver and drew back the little safety bolt that holds the chamber.

"Good heavens! what's this?"

One of the cartridges had been discharged. You can fancy my feelings when I discovered that hers was the hand that fired the shot—the shot that had slain her husband!

I don't tell you how we wiped out the ruffians at Kerimabad. If ever vengeance was sudden and sure, that was the day. The bulk of them had intrenched themselves, and were slain to a man.

* * * * * * *

I thanked Maj. Fowler for his story. I suppose it was all true, for I had heard of the death of Cross at Kerimabad—I had even seen his grave; but till now I certainly did not know that it was his wife who had murdered him.—London World.

Blind Beggars of Canton.

There are thousands of blind beggars here in Canton, and in going through the city today I saw at least 300 of all ages and sexes. They went in groups of six and eight in single file, and the leader could see just enough to get along. The others held on to one another's clothes, and all from decrepit old women to little blind boys held out little flat round baskets, and turning up their sightless eyes, asked for alms in piteous tones. These blind beggars come from the blind asylum of Canton. They go out daily to beg through the city, and they stand in front of the shop until its owner pays them to go away. They barely get more than the tenth of a cent from a single man, and inasmuch as the asylum furnishes them but little food, they are pale, thin and pitifully ragged. The sackcloth in which the beggar of China is usually clad is of the coarsest coffee sacking. He is dirty and loathsome to an extreme, and I would as soon think of touching a small pox patient or a leper as one of these beggars.—Frank G. Carpenter.

The Biggest Bass on Record.

There arrived in the city from Peters' lake, near Cottonwood Point, in Pemiscot county, Mo., the two largest black bass ever taken in western waters. They were part of a shipment to J. W. Peters & Co., fish dealers in the French market, and were caught in the private lake with which that firm insures a supply of fresh fish at all seasons. The smaller, which weighed ten pounds and four ounces, was sold to a Third street caterer; the larger was sent to The Globe-Democrat office. Capt. H. C. West, state fish commissioner, in company with Mr. D. J. Blanke, had the fish photographed and weighed. It tipped the beam at exactly eleven pounds and ten ounces. Both gentlemen then went before Simon J. Arnold, the notary in Collector Sexton's office, and made affidavit to the weight. The head will be preserved in the museum of the fish commissioner as that of the largest bass on record.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A Merciful Judge.

One of the keenest things ever said on the bench is attributed to Judge Walton, of Georgia. While holding a term of the supreme court at Augusta he sentenced a man to seven years in prison for a grave crime. The prisoner's counsel asked for a mitigation of the sentence on the ground that the prisoner's health was very poor.

"Your honor," said he, "I am satisfied that my client cannot live out half that term, and I beg of you to change the sentence."

"Well, under those circumstances," said the judge, "I will change the sentence. I will make it for life instead of seven years." The prisoner chose to abide by the original sentence, which the judge permitted him to elect.—Chicago Herald.

"Smart" Dogs.

What is the strictly "smart" bred of dogs continues an interesting topic of discussion in fashionable circles. Girls express their partiality for the terrier families, while the men bestow their favors upon the huge setters and mastiffs. The French poodle is a leading favorite with both sexes, and is a dog gifted with remarkable intelligence. When the poodle has an ultra fashionable master or mistress, that fact is testified by the solid silver bracelet which he wears on his left forepaw. He is a dainty little creature, and lifts each paw as he trots along with amusing precision and delicacy. Very "swell," though they don't look it, are the bull terriers, and much the same can be said of the clear white brindle dogs. To be quite "en regle" the latter should have a patch of darker colored hair directly over one eye, which gives a peculiarly "rakish" appearance. Flemish terriers are a recent English importation. They have coal black bodies, legs like black and tan terriers, foxy looking heads, with sharp pointed noses and small, erect ears, and they have no tails.—Table Talk.

Mrs. M. E. Braddon.

Mary Elizabeth Braddon, the English authoress, has written over fifty novels and given more than five hundred characters to the world of fiction. She was born in Soho square, London, about fifty years ago, and inherits her talent from her father, a busy London solicitor who found an occasional hour in which to dash off an article for the sporting papers. Miss Braddon first wrote a short series of stories for The St. James Magazine and Temple Bar, and in 1860 her comedy, "The Lovers of Arcadia, was produced at the Strand theatre. "Lady Audley's Secret," the best known of her novels, was written twenty-seven years ago, and at once achieved a lasting success. For a while Miss Braddon edited The Belgravia Magazine, and she still gives her novels to the world at the rate of two a year. She has an independent fortune and one of the loveliest homes in Merrie England. She has married her publisher, and is known in private life as Mrs. John Maxwell.—Current Literature.

Champion in His Class.

Cincinnati has the champion absent minded man. A gentleman living in the suburbs went in a store on Walnut street to make a few purchases. The only light in the store was a candle standing on the counter near the money drawer. After making his purch

The Columbian.

G. E. Elwell, J. E. Bittenbender., } Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1889.

The President has appointed James N. Huston of Indiana to be Treasurer of the United States.

The bill reported by the committee concerning Industrial Education, has not been reported to the House yet, so far as we have been able to learn.

A Pardee & Co of Hazleton, coal operators, have given notice of a reduction of 2 per cent. in wages. About 1500 men and boys are effected.

There is trouble in the Republican camp. President Harrison nominated Murrat Halstead as Minister to Germany, and the Senate has refused to confirm him. Halstead is an editor, and at times has criticised the action of the Senate severely, and now they are getting even with him.

Col. Fred Grant has been confirmed as Minister to Austria. As the principal duties of this office consist in drawing the salary, he will no doubt be able to struggle through the onerous task.

Walker Blaine has been appointed to a high position in the Court of Claims

The leading qualifications that both these men possess lie in the fact that they are sons of their fathers.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent.]

Washington, April 1, 1889

Have Harrison and Blaine any influence with the Republican Senate?

If so, how much? Since the Senate, by the very decisive vote of 25 to 19 rejected the nomination of Murat Halstead, editor of the Cincinnatti Commercial Gazettee, to be minister to Germany, these questions have been asked on every hand and many answers have been given. It is well known here that Harrison and Blaine took occasion to inform every Republican Senator that they are very deeply interested in Halstead's confirmation and yet the Senate voted against his confirmation, only nineteen favoring it, and two of them were Democrats—Messrs Blackburn and Call.

Therefore the inference is that Harrison and Blaine have no very great amount of influence with the Senators of their party. This rejection of Halstead by Republican votes is a very queer thing, and is likely to make trouble for some of the parties for a long time to come. That the Democrats should have voted against his confirmation was to be expected, but what puzzles people hereabouts is why such a rampant bloody shirt waver as Ingalls should have joined them. Halstead's opinion of those Republicans who voted against him will make mighty interesting reading.

The surprise created by the nomination of Robert Lincoln to be Minister to England has not yet died out, and Republican applicants for the big appointments still open are anxiously inquiring if the Garfield boys want anything, because if they do there is no reason after the Fred Grant and Lincoln appointments why they should not get it.

It looks very much as though that Senatorial boycott was beginning to get in its work.

The Senate will adjourn this week, and President Harrison will be very glad to have them go away as he has a few more appointments of the Halstead order to make, and does not hanker after other objections at present.

Some very bad news was officially received here on Saturday afternoon. On the 15 of March a hurricane completely destroyed the United States war vessels Trenton and Vandalia and drove the Nipsic upon a coral reef in the harbor of Apia, one of the Samoan islands. And to add to the disaster 46 lives were lost, among them Schoonmaker, who was in command of the Vandalia. Two German war ships were lost with one hundred men at the same time. The Trenton and Vandalia were among the best wooden ships in our little Navy and their loss will be severely felt. The Cablegram from Admiral Kimberly says they have hopes of being able to save the Nipsic.

Interstate Commerce Commissioner Walker has resigned to take effect today. He has accepted the management of an association of railroads at an annual salary of $25,000.

The pleasure trip of the Senate committee which was to have started from Chicago on the 6th inst. for a six weeks inspection and investigation of the various Pacific railroads and branches have postponed the junket until fall.

"Corporal" Tanner says no clerks will be removed in the Pension offices except for cause. We shall see.

"If Whitelaw Reid does not return to this country in disgrace I shall be greatly surprised", said a well known Republican to me to day. Upon my asking his reason for thinking so, he said: "Reid is heavily interested in a corporation that is nothing more nor less than a business fake. One end of it rests at Washington where it is looked after by one of the shrewdest as well as one of the most unscrupulous men in the country. Both Reid and this man, who by the way is now in Europe, were roped into this scheme and have now got many thousands of dollars tied up in it. They have long ago agreed that the best thing to do was to unload the whole thing on European Capitalists, and for that purpose the Washington member of the affair went to Europe about ten days ago, and is now awaiting Reid's arrival. Of course Reid will endorse the Washington man, and his official position as U. S. Minister to France will cause his endorsement to have great weight upon European financiers, and the probabilities are that the unloading of the fake will be a success. It will not take long for the purchasers to discover that they have been robbed, and that Reid's endorsement did it. Then?

General Black, ex Commissioner of Pensions, has gone to Chicago, where he will resume the practise of law.

It is said that Gen. Joseph E. Johnson, Commissioner of Railroads, will not be removed by the new administration, owing to a request from General Sherman asking for his retention.

Personal.

A young lady of seventeen summers, highly educated, refined, and of prepossessing appearance, desires to form the acquaintance of some nice young man, whom she would advise, if troubled with dyspepsia, to use that great blood purifier, Sulphur Bitters.—2t

Mr. Wanamaker Speaks For Prohibition at Bethany.

Postmaster General Wanamaker spoke upon the proposed prohibition amendment to his Sunday school class at Bethany church Sunday afternoon.

"I have been asked to speak on this subject" he said, by special request, but before giving my own thoughts, we will read what God has to say."

Mr. Wanamaker then read from the fifth chapter of the Epistle to the Ephesians: "See then that ye walk circumspectly, not as fools, but as wise. And be not drunk with wine, wherein is excess, but be filled with the spirit. Submitting yourselves to one another in the fear of God."

"Now to intelligently discuss the subject," he continued, "we must have a correct idea of the Christian's duty in the matter or in other words the true idea of a Christian's life. We are not to do as other people want us. God says unless we walk temperately we are fools. It is our duty to abstain from any thing that will offend our brother, and for this God will hold us responsible.

"Within the last twenty-four hours our hearts have been greatly stirred by the terrible wreck at Samoa, where many brave sailors found watery graves. The sea is now throwing broken spars and dead bodies on the beach. Yet in the great cities our own beloved sons and wayward daughters are being swept into a wretched life.

"The man who would not sign a temperance pledge to help another man does not think as much of himself or God as he should. He is not willing to deny himself. The man who drinks a little and will not give that little up, is as much under its influence as a regular drunkard, although he wont confess it.

"There are thousands of men in this city who do not get drunk, and who believe the liquor traffic should be stopped. Some of them are merchants who will not take a stand for fear that they will displease some of their customers. Many politicians are in the same dilemma. They forbid rum being brought into their homes, will not touch it themselves, but are afraid to declare their convictions for fear of losing votes.

"Next June you will either vote for or against this dreadful business. There are but two sides. By silence you will give your assent. The quibble that Prohibition does prohibit is simply a catch. It is ridiculous when looked at from a moral standpoint. Men must answer to God and not to themselves as to how they voted. He is going to count the votes. But besides this, Prohibition does not prohibit. A fair trial has been given it and the law is observed. The man who says that in Maine the prohibitory laws are not observed is either ignorant or wants to deceive.

"To make the question practicable, I ask, can any of you go home and get down before God and say, 'Dear Lord, please help me to defeat the prohibition amendment?' This test is final, and if each Christian would apply it and act accordingly we would have no fear as to the results.

"The majorities of the inmates of the different institutions have been brought there by rum. The state is a partner in this business, but a large portion of her profits are paid out again in supporting paupers, hospitals, prisons, courts, etc. In the long run, the Commonwealth does not make so much out of the business as is generally supposed."

Prohibition.

MESSRS. EDITORS:

As this prohibition struggle seems to be a free fight, I thought you might not object to my taking a hand with the rest.

The number of writers who favor the continuation of the liquor traffic reminds me of some things which happened some years ago when temperance societies were rather numerous; so much so that liquor selling and liquor drinking in some places was not considered very respectable.

The whiskey party then as now took considerable pains to tell us how useful whisky was, and how needful it was for man's well being. And got to calling the temperance men cranks and fanatics, &c.

Some person by way of retaliation wrote a poem for the cold-water boys to sing, and as it seems to me to be as appropriate now as then I shall quote one verse of it:

When Satan saw his cause a failing,
Wives and widows no more wailing,
He sent his imps around us yelling,
Keep on, keep on, don't quit selling.

One of your correspondents seems to favor the present license law on account of the convenience it is to the poor man. Now this sounds very nice. I have read some where of a blessing being pronounced upon those who consider the poor. Whether it is this kind of consideration may be exceedingly doubtful. From some things I have noticed it has a very suspicious look to me. We have all had opportunities of noticing what a convenient place the hotel or saloon is for some poor men to invest their hard earnings. We have most of us known instances when the proprietor has very considerately accepted the poor man's last dollar when his wife and children were lacking both food and clothing, and in return he has given him what he knew was ruining him both body and soul for time and eternity. If this is kindness to the poor man, may the Lord deliver me from all such kindness.

We have all known instances when men have been made poor and kept poor by frequenting dram shops, but did anyone ever know a single poor man to be benefited by visiting such places? We think not.

Men sometimes quote the Apostle Paul's advice to Timothy as an excuse or justification for tippling. We frequently hear it remarked when something has been said or done, which is a grave injustice to a person who is dead, that it is enough to make him turn in his grave. If such turning ever takes place I would well imagine that that apostle must be getting a little restless.

Paul never advised a well man to drink even wine. He never advised Timothy or any one else to drink lager beer or whisky. This is apparent from the fact that the Devil had not yet invented either beer or whisky, and did not until some considerable time afterwards. I have no doubt the Old Chap would have considered himself slandered at that time, if some one had told that he ever would invent such vile drinks with which to debauch his subjects. He would perhaps have been ready to say with Hazael, "but what is thy servant a dog that he should do this great thing!"

In your issue of March 22nd I find quite an army of Catholic Priests headed by an archbishop opposing the prohibition amendment. I do not propose to enter into any argument to convince them that they are wrong. But one at least in my judgement has become a little cranky, or he would not class the Old Boy among the prohibitionists because he objects to cold water. Cold water is just what our folks believe in. I think Mr. Koppernagel will find the old juvenile more at home in his own ranks. If he objects to cold water, he will likely favor beer or whisky.

Mr. Ryan says, I favor total abstinence for all persons who desire it or need it.

Now Mr. Ryan must be very young if he supposes that high license will ever promote total abstinence with those who most need it.

I too favor total abstinence for all who need it whether they desire it or not. I have come to the conclusion that nothing short of prohibition will ever produce total abstinence with those who most need it.

License either high or low has failed even to reduce the amount of drinking; may not good men, Christian men be justifiable in favoring some other measure, and if so disposed preach in favor of such measure from their pulpits.

Drunkenness is as much a violation of the teaching of Scripture as murder or theft, it is in fact placed in the same catalogue with murder.

It may be interferring with the personal liberty of some to have law against murder or theft. Some may object to preachers preaching against those crimes. But I suppose they will hardly be overlooked or smoothed over by those whose duty it is to declare the whole counsel of God.

Those who are so fearful about voting away their liberty may as well understand that liberty in this country has always been regulated or limited by law. This is all the liberty good men want. Anarchists and freebooters and pirates are the only ones to complain of wholesome restraints.

Every good citizen who believes that prohibition is a needful and wholesome restraint upon the liquor traffic is in duty bound to vote for it, and work for it if need be; and we will work and vote for it; and if we fail this time we will try it again.

For we are determined to conquer or die
In the fight,
For we can't bear a rum-hole at all in our sight.
They look bad, they smell bad, they are bad we know,
So get yourselves out for on we will go.

We take our position not from any malice or ill will to any body, but because we believe Prohibition to be productive of great good to all our people. Even liquor dealers will thank us for breaking down this traffic, and wonder that they were so shortsighted as to oppose it.

Yours truly
JAMES I. CAMPBELL.

FOR THE COLUMBIAN.

Noting your reproduction of Ex Governor Andrew's anti-prohibition argument of 1867, published in your issue of the 22 instant, with your indulgence we would be pleased to criticise it somewhat in behalf of prohibition.

The reader will observe that he says in effect that Prohibition aims, by pains and penalties, to banish a legitimate article of diet from the table of an American citizen; an article which every nation and all history has given place among the necessities and luxuries of society; an article which the law does not pretend to exclude from commercial articles. And he holds therefore that prohibition would be fatal to liberty. Without quoting him verbatim we have endeavoured to put no misconstruction upon his words.

But will the prohibitory amendment, if carried by the majority, banish anything from the table that we may choose to put there, whether meat or drink, or whether it be nutritious or enervating diet? We think not; and we think the ex-Governor thinks not. And since moral evolutions ensue, as well as political revolutions, in accordance with the requirements of the times, perhaps the Governor is a little late in his assumption that alcohol is to-day a "legitimate article of diet" on the American table. Not one American table in a thousand, we will venture to say, would tolerate its daily presence whether properly regarded as "legitimate diet" or not. In fact no general law is now needed to banish it from the American table; for it has largely banished itself by force of moral suasion. It has been exiled from home along with the jug of the harvestfield, the jug of the house and barn-raising, the jug of the stone-picking, of the stump-pulling and corn-cutting, etc. etc. It is in the dim vistas, and among the brutalities of the past, along with the bull fights of the gladiators, and the gouged eyes and bit-off noses and ears of our grandfather's days. In a general sense, the father and mother at the head and foot of the American table have long since observed, to their sorrow, the ensnaring and delusive qualities of this "legitimate article of diet," and somehow they don't take to it as savagely as their fathers did. Perhaps we are retrograding in this one respect while advancing in all others; and then again, perhaps we are not.

No; there is nothing in the phraseology of the prohibitory amendment, nor is there likely to be anything in the enactments based upon it, that will interfere in the spread of any man's table, nor with his private eating or drinking. On the other hand we hope and believe that many tables will have more on them. We hope and believe that the farmer, (the producer of God's bounties of nature, the first and most worthy of all commercial factors,) may get a fairer proportion of the 600,000,000 now worse than wasted annually rotting his cereals to produce alcohol. We hope and believe many tables will gain in wholesome eatibles much that is now spent at large in debasing drinkables, away from the sight of wife and children, in cowardly shame.

After the adoption of the Constitutional amendment, and the passage of prohibitory laws in accordance therewith, an ex-Governor, or the humblest sovereign of this state, may still spread his bread with oleomargarine or limberger cheese; he may still have "Jersey lightning" on his table if he wants to; and, without offending the law in the least, he may sweeten it with sugar-of lead, and stir it up with a stick of caustic, if he chooses. His "innards" will still be his own; and his constitutional right to warm them, if he wants to, will not be infringed. If I understand it, he is only amenable to law when he warms his neighbors "innards" for cash. So he ought to be. Its the distilling for general public use and abuse, and the barter and sale of the accursed stuff as a beverage, that the law will prohibit. The necessities of home and the medical fraternity will not be infringed upon. Let us not fear about that.

As a matter of right, and from commercial and moral considerations, we shall endeavor, by force of our vote, on the 18th of June next, to exterminate the general public traffic in intoxicants. We shall vote for the amendment as a matter of self-preservation also; for we like this "legitimate article of diet" better than anything else to eat or drink; and our father before us liked it, and handled and dropped it, like a hot potato, none too soon, in the days of its respectability, so called. We shall vote for prohibition fully aware that the aim is to obliterate the public legalized indulgence, and let the private jeopardized indulgence look out for itself.

In our opinion a misconstruction of the intent of the law will not save the "bacon" of King Alcohol this time. Nor will fine spun theories as to the use of it in the past, present or future knock the people from under prohibition. This "legitimate article of diet" has downed many a man who has since cut his wisdom teeth far too hard for Bourbon philosophy to change his vote.

In our tender regard for personal liberty let's listen to poets as well as ex Governor, as to the correct analysis of the "legitimate articles of diet" involved in the issue.

"Lets call thee devil"—Shakespeare.
"Auld black thief of purse and brain"—Robert Burns to his bottle. And Burns ought to know, whether Shakespeare and the Governor should or not.

Hopefully yours
I. J. JAMISON.

Amendment Predictions.

A special commissioner of the Pittsburg *Dispatch* has visited every county in the state with a view of ascertaining the standing on the Prohibition Amendment. Although it is impossible to give a decided opinion as to the outcome, he makes the following predictions:

In favor of the amendment.—Adams Armstrong, Beaver, Bedford, Blair, Bradford, Butler, Cameron, Centre, Clearfield, Chester, Crawford, Delaware, Forest, Franklin, Greene, Huntington, Indiana, Jefferson, Juniata, Lawrence, McKean, Mercer, Mifflin, Montour, Perry, Potter, Somerset, Susquehanna, Tioga, Union, Venango, Warren, Washington, Wyoming, York.—total 36.

Fairly sure for the Amendment.—Clarion and Northumberland—total, 2.

Against the Amendment.—Alleghany, Berks, Bucks, Cambria, Elk, Fulton, Lackawanna, Lancaster, Lebanon, Lehigh, Lycoming, Monroe, Montgomery, Northampton, Philadelphia, Pike, Schuylkill, Snyder and Sullivan. total 19.

Doubtful.—Carbon, Clinton, Cumberland, Dauphin, Wayne and Westmoreland.— total 6.

Very doubtful.— Columbia, Erie, Fayette and Luzerne.—total 4.

Light Street.

Moving seems to be the order of the day for Light Street, quite a number of changes being made.

Ray J M. Dunlap will occupy a part of P. W. Melick's house soon.

Len Darrah moved yesterday in Mrs. Elizabeth Brown's house.

Mark Creasey is clerking at Silas Young's.

John Wardin Sr. is sick at present.

Jacob Girard contemplates building a new barn.

Mr. Fritz is visiting at Fairmount Springs, Luzerne county.

B. F. Reichard moved to Robert Stiff's farm above town.

Miss Lizzie Lee and Zoo Trench of Bloomsburg spent Sunday in town.

Mr. Smith of Milton spent Sunday at Geo. P. Reichard.

The Oft Told Story

Of the peculiar medicinal merits of Hood's Sarsaparilla is fully confirmed by the voluntary testimony of thousands who have tried it. Peculiar in the combination, proportion, and preparation of its ingredients, peculiar in the extreme care with which it is put up, Hood's Sarsaparilla accomplishes cures where other preparations entirely fail. Peculiar in the unequalled good name it has made at home, which is a "tower of strength abroad," peculiar in the phenomenal sales it has attained,

Hood's Sarsaparilla

is the most popular and successful medicine before the public today for purifying the blood, giving strength, creating an appetite.

"I suffered from wakefulness and low spirits, and also had eczema on the back of my head and neck, which was very annoying. I took one bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and I have received so much benefit that I am very grateful, and I am always glad to speak a good word for this medicine." MRS. J. S. SNYDER, Pottsville, Penn.

Purifies the Blood

Henry Biggs, Campbell Street, Kansas City, had scrofulous sores all over his body for fifteen years. Hood's Sarsaparilla completely cured him.

Wallace Buck, of North Bloomfield, N. Y., suffered eleven years with a terrible varicose ulcer on his leg, so bad that he had to give up business. He was cured of the ulcer, and also of catarrh, by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

BLOOMSBURG BRIDGE NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that on request and application of a number of the stockholders in the Bloomsburg Bridge Company, a meeting of the corporators is hereby called to assemble at Hartmans' Hall in Bloomsburg on Thursday the 25th day of April, A. D. 1889, at 2 o'clock p. m., of said day for the purpose of considering the propriety of petitioning the court of Common Pleas of Columbia county for a dissolution of said corporation.

J. J. BROWER,
Chairman of the late meeting of Corporators.
apr 5-3t

ANNUAL STATEMENT

Of the Town of Bloomsburg, for the year ending March 31st, 1889.

JAMES S. WILSON, Treasurer for 1888, in account with the town of Bloomsburg.

DR.

To cash from B F Vannatta former Treas.	$ 52 19	
To cash from Newton Boone collector for 1884	190 19	
To cash from G A Herring, county Treas on licenses	684 00	
To cash from P S Harman Prest. show licenses and fines	58 00	
To cash from P S Harman Prest. sewer permits	180 00	
To cash from M C Woodward, Collector for 1886	143 84	
To cash from M C Woodward, Collector for 1887	2080 07	
To cash from M C Woodward, Collector for 1888	900 00	
To cash from sundry persons for removing rubbish etc.	11 21	
To cash from State tax on bonds	44 31	
To amount of tax roll for 1888.	9975 06	$13668 37

CR.

By amt of orders pd during the year	$8215 00	
" " " coupons paid during the year.	647 04	
" " " bonds paid during the year viz:		
Bond No 73	100 00	
" " 74	200 00	
" " 75	200 00	
" " 91	200 00	
" " 92	200 00	
" " 93	200 00	
" " 100	100 00	
" " 116	100 00	
" " 130	200 00	
" " 131	300 00	
" " 144	150 00	
		$9070 00
By amount of M C Woodward, Collector for 1888, being amount uncollected by Treas on tax roll for '88.	2558 18	
By amt of Treasurer's commission on $10932 04 @ 1½ per cent.	163 98	
Bal in hands of Treasurer	6 19	
		$13668 37

James S Wilson, Treasurer, as to sewer construction.

DR.

To amount received from bonds negotiated		$8000 00
To amount of premium on bonds		90 00
To amount of interest on bonds		1000 00
To amount of sewer orders paid		908 50
To amount of Treasurer's commission on $2905.50 @ 1 per cent.	29 06	
Bal in hands of Treasurer	2053 25	
		$2082 31

CR.

By amount of sewer orders paid	$908 50	
By amount of Treasurer's commission on $2905.50 @ 1 per cent.	29 06	
Bal in hands of Treasurer	2053 25	
		$2082 31

Newton Boone, Collector for 1884.

DR.

To bal on duplicate of 1884.		$284 48

CR.

By cash paid Jas. S Wilson, Treas	190 19	
Bal due	94 29	
		$284 48

M C Woodward, Collector for 1886.

DR.

To bal on duplicate		$184 03

CR.

By additional exonerations allowed	10 69	
By cash paid James S Wilson Treas	143 34	
		$154 03

M C Woodward, Collector for 1887.

DR.

To bal on duplicate		$2159 07

CR.

By exonerations allowed	129 57	
By cash paid J S Wilson Treas.	2030 07	
		$2159 64

M C Woodward, Collector for 1888.

DR.

To amount of duplicate		$2556 16

CR.

By amt paid J S Wilson Treas	900 00	
Bal due	1656 16	
		$2556 16

RECEIPTS.

Amt from B F Vannatta former Treas	$ 52 19	
Amt from Newton Boone on dup of 1884	190 19	
Amt from G A Herring, county Treas on licenses	684 00	
Amt from P S Harman, Prest. show licenses and fines	58 00	
Amt from P S Harman Prest. for sewer permits	180 00	
Amt from M C Woodward, collector for 1886	143 84	
Amt from M C Woodward, collector for 1887	2030 07	
Amt from M C Woodward, collector for 1888	900 00	
Amt from sundry persons on accounts	11 21	
Amt from State tax collected on bonds	44 31	
Amt rec'd on tax roll for '88	6818 90	
Amt from C W Miller, in payment of acct against the Steam & E L Co.	74 65	
		$11176 66
Amt recd on bonds issued		6000 00
Total		$17176 66

DISBURSEMENTS.

HIGHWAYS.

Amt paid on road account	3539 61	
Amt paid viewers in changing Light Street road	21 00	
Amt paid M A and Harriet Paul damages in opening Eighth street	100 00	
Amt paid J W McKelvy in widening Port Noble street	200 00	
Amt paid C W Miller for placing lime stone spawl on Fifth St. in payment of acct against the Bloomsburg Steam & E L Co.	74 65	
		$3935 26

CONSTABLE AND POLICE.

Amt paid M C Woodward Town Constable	50 00	
Amt paid M C Woodward, serving notices, etc	27 04	
		$ 77 04
Amt paid Wesley Knorr, former police	6 00	
Amt paid B B Freas, Chief of police	81 25	
Amt paid sundry persons, assistant police	52 50	
		$139 75

SEWERAGE.

Amt paid J A Hutchins & Co for sewer pipe	103 45	
Amt paid sundry persons for services, etc	15 65	
Amt paid Wm Krickbaum, damages house by blast	1 50	
Amt paid freight on sewer pipe	6 68	
		$126 18
The following items are on sewer construction:		
Amt paid C W Miller on contract	2110 37	
Amt paid Samuel Neyhard engineer	297 50	
Amt paid sundry persons for printing	15 00	
Amt paid Penna Canal Co for putting sewer through under canal	497 00	
		$2919 87

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Amt pd rent for Friendship Co to April 1, 1888	50 00	
Amt pd rent for Friendship Co to April 1, 1889	50 00	
		$100 00
Amt paid on account of Rescue H and L Co. viz:		
To I W Hartman rent to April 1, 1888	50 00	
To Douglas Hughes rent to Aug 1, 1888	14 00	
To C. W. Runyon sundries for truck	4 20	
To C H Furman sundries	75	
To Stiff & Maloy repairing hose carriage	46 25	
	$ 95 20	
Amt paid appropriation to Winona Fire Co	50 00	
Amt paid the Eureka Hose Co for couplings	2 14	
		$ 245 34

WATER DEPARTMENT

Amt paid bloomsburg Water Co for use of 45 hydrants at $20per hydrant		$900 00

GAS DEPARTMENT.

Amt paid Bloomsburg Gas Co for supplying 45 posts with gas at $1.75 per post per month		$916 00

MISCELLANEOUS.

Amt paid Moyer Bros rent for lockup to June 1, 1889		20 00
Amt paid for repring stove in lock-up		4 00
Amt paid G E Elwell's rate rent for council room to Oct 1, 1888		45 00
Amt paid Petrikin & Billmeyer rent for pound to April 1, 1888		18 00
Amt paid Dentler, Garrison and Rinker, Auditors for 1887		15 00
Amt paid C H Campbell recording releases		11 75
Amt paid J C Brown, publishing annual statement and ordinances Nos 37, 39 and 40		22 00
Amt paid Elwell & Bittenbender, publishing ordinances Nos 38, 41 and 42, and annual statement and printing town laws		65 75
Amt paid Wm. Krickbaum publishing annual statement and ordinances Nos 41 and 42, etc		30 50
Amt paid S P Peacock, Notary Public, taking acknowledgments on releases		3 25
Amt paid C M Drinker repairing lock on council room door		50
Amt paid W H Brooke & Co for stationery		2 10
Amt paid Daniel Leacock serving notices, etc		3 50
Amt paid Central Telephone Co		25
Amt paid M E Cox posting ordinances No 39 and 40		2 50
Amt paid Daniel Leacock serving tax collectors		10 00
Amt paid E B Yordy for 1/2 dozen tax books		9 75
Amt paid Samuel Neyhard services as secy		175 00
Amt paid Samuel Neyhard preparing list statement		20 00
Amt paid Samuel Neyhard services as engineer		269 59
		$727 94

OTHER PAYMENTS

Paid on account of orders outstanding viz:

For 1885	322 88	
For 1886	78 23	
For 1887	2092 73	
		$2494 84
Paid interest on overdue order No 430	3 13	
Paid interest on overdue bonds Nos 73, 74, 75, 91, 92, 93, 100 and 130	47 82	
		$50 95
Paid State tax on bonds		45 42
Paid bonds		2070 00
Paid coupons of 1887	133 20	
" " " 1888	513 84	
		$ 647 04
Commission to treas	199 04	
Bal in hands of Treas	3071 55	
		$ 3264 59
		$18900 32
Deduct orders outstanding		1413 66
Leaves amt equal to rec'ts		$ 17176 66

ASSETS.

Balance on duplicate of 1884		94 29
" " " 1888		1656 16
Due from sundry persons for sewer permit		15 07
" " estate of J H Harman for sewer permit		10 00
Due from G. W. Sterner for sewer permit		10 00
Balance in hands of Treas		6 19
" " " " on sewer acct		3065 36
		$4857 07

LIABILITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.

Bond due Aug 1, 1889	960 00
" " " " 1890	840 00
" " " " 1891	1080 00
" " " " 1892	1080 00
" " " " 1893	1100 00
" " " " 1894	1140 00
" " " " 1895	1170 00
" " " " 1896	1210 00
" " " " 1897	1270 00
" " " " 1898	1430 00
" " " " 1899	1300 00
" " " " 1900	1090 00
" " " " 1901	920 00
" " " " 1902	660 00
" " " " 1903	660 00
" " " " 1904	720 00
" " " " 1905	750 00
" " " " 1906	1070 00
" " " " 1907	440 00
" " " " 1908	410 00
	$16970 00
Orders outstanding for 1884	7 00
" " " " 1886	39 62
" " " " 1887	41 69
" " " " 1888	1413 66
Amount retained from C W Miller, contractor, being 10 per cent on sewer constructed	234 47
Coupons of 1887 unpaid	179 16
" " 1888	258 59
Amount required to complete sewer extension, estimated	3460 36
Amount brought forward	$23237 45
Deduct assets	4857 07
Net indebtedness	$18380 39

We the undersigned Auditors of the Town of Bloomsburg met Thursday and Friday, the 28th and 29th days of March, 1889, and do hereby certify that we have examined the foregoing accounts and statements and find them correct and do approve of the same. We further report that we find the Public Archives of the Town are unprotected from fire for want of a safe and we urge the Council to procure one, and we recommend that the minutes be properly indexed.

S. S. BLUE,
S. P. PEACOCK,
A. M. YOST,
Auditors.

I. MAIER, RELIABLE CLOTHIER,

Comes to the front with a large

INVOICE of CLOTHING

—FOR—

MEN, BOYS YOUTHS, CHILDREN.

The latest

SPRING STYLES OF HATS, SHIRTS, NECKWEAR AND BOYS' WAISTS

that cannot be excelled in price.

TRUNKS, VALSES,

AND

LEATHER OF ALL KINDS

A SPECIALITY.

Our motto is "Square Dealing."

RESPECTFULLY YOURS.

I. MAIER,

The largest Clothing and Hat Store in Columbia and Montour counties.

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

—:o:—

	Wholesale.	Retail.
Wheat per bushel		1.00
Rye " "	56	
Corn " "	50	
Oats " "	32	45
Flour " bbl		6.00
Butter	23	24
Eggs	12	14
Potatoes	40	60
Hams	12	16
Dried Apples	03	05
Side	08	10
Shoulder	10	12½
Chickens	7	10
Geese		
Lard per lb	10	12
Vinegar per gal	20	30
Onions per bushel	75	1 00
Veal skins	07	
Wool per lb	35	
Hides	5 to 7	

COAL ON WHARF.

No 4 $2.00; Nos 2, 3, & Lump $3.25
No 5 $3.00 Bituminus $3.25

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Geo. Zeigler, deceased.

The undersigned, an auditor appointed by the Orphans' court of Columbia county to distribute the funds in the hands of administrator will sit at the office of Wm. Chrisman, on Saturday April 6th, 1889, at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where all persons having claims against said estate must appear and prove the same, or be debarred from coming in on said fund.

A. C. FREAS,
Mar 15 Auditor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Eli Barton, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration de bonis non, with the will annexed on the estate of Eli Barton, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, to whom all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said estate are required to make payment, forthwith; and those having claims are to present them for settlement.

JOHN G. FREEZE,
March 18-1889. Administrator, d. b. n. c. t. a.

Col. Freeze gives notice further, that claims remaining unpaid more than 30 days will be collected by suit in Bloomsburg, as the estate must be settled up at once.

JOHN G. FREEZE.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Joseph G. Keller late of Greenwood township, Columbia County Pennsylvania, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Joseph G. Keller, late of Greenwood township, county of Columbia, and state of Pennsylvania, deceased, have been granted to D. T. Keller, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payments, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

D. T. KELLER,
Mar 22 Administrator.
Orangeville, Pa.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION proposed to the citizens of this Commonwealth by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for their approval or rejection at a special election to be held June 18, 1889. Published by order of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in pursuance of Article XVIII of the Constitution.

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of this Commonwealth:

SECTION 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment is proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the Eighteenth Article thereof:

AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional article to said Constitution to be designated as Article XIX, as follows:

ARTICLE XIX.

The manufacture, sale, or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquor, to be used as a bev rage, is hereby prohibited, and any violation of this prohibition shall be a misdemeanor, punishable as shall be provided by law.

The manufacture, sale, or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquor for other purposes than as a beverage may be allowed in such manner only as may be prescribed by law. The General Assembly shall, at the first session succeeding the adoption of this article of the Constitution, enact laws with adequate penalties for its enforcement.

A true copy of the Joint Resolution.

CHARLES W. STONE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

ACHING Sides and Back

ACHING SIDES AND BACK, Hip, Kidney and Uterine Pains, Rheumatic, Sciatic, Sharp and Weakening Pains, relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. The first and only instantaneous pain-killing strengthening plaster. 25 cts; 5 for $1. At druggists, or of Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston

PIMPLES Pimples, blackheads, chapped and oily skin cured by Cuticura Soap.

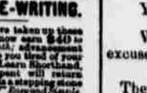
Mind your P's & Q's

Parloa's Cook Book.

Large Quarto. Lithographed Cover. Over 100,000 Parloa Cook Books have been sold. Mailed on receipt of 30 cts. by any bookseller, or ESTES & LAURIAT, Boston, Mass.

Mar 15-6-4t

SHORT-HAND AND TYPE-WRITING.



Hundreds have taken up these studies, and now earn $40 to $100 a month; advancement is rapid. Are you tired of your occupation? Learn Shorthand, the money spent will return many fold. It is a stepping stone to success. Circulars free. Lessons by Mail for home study. Positions furnished. Leading College in U. S. Send for circular. C. E. PALMER, Prin., 1306 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

Mar 15-6-4t

SALESMEN WANTED

to canvass for the sale of Nursery Stock. ON SALARY AND EXPENSES OR COMMISSION. Steady employment. Apply at once, stating age.

J. B. Nellis & Co., (Refer to this paper.) ROCHESTER, N. Y.

We sell DIRECT TO FARMERS, a good, reliable AMMONIATED BON

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., N.Y.

The Columbian

Published every Friday. Subscription price, $1.00 a year.

Entered at the Post Office at Bloomsburg, Pa., as second class matter, March 1, 1888.

BLOOMSBURG, PA

FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1889.

CORRECT RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

BLOOMSBURG & SULLIVAN RAILROAD

Taking effect MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1888.

	SOUTH.				NORTH.		
STATIONS.	Ar. P. M.	Ar. P. M.	Ar. A.M.	Lv. A.M.	Lv. P. M.	Lv. P. M.	
Bloomsburg.....	6 08	1 05	8 09	8 35	2 25	6 40	
Main Street.....	6 18	12 58	7 58	8 46	2 36	6 51	
Irondale.....	6 16	12 50	7 56	8 48	2 49	6 54	
Paper Mill.....	6 08	12 40	7 48	8 56	2 02	7 04	
Lightstreet.....	6 05	12 35	7 45	9 00	2 57	7 08	
Orangeville.....	5 51	12 20	7 35	9 10	3 20	7 16	
Forks.....	5 45	12 10	7 30	9 25	3 36	7 25	
Tubbs.....	5 42	11 58	7 15	9 30	3 42	7 36	
Stillwater.....	5 37	11 45	7 10	9 37	3 50	7 43	
Benton.....	5 28	11 30	7 00	9 47	4 15	7 52	
Ellsons.....	5 22	11 25	6 56	9 51	4 20	7 56	
Coles Creek.....	5 20	11 15	6 52	9 56	4 24	8 00	
Sugarloaf.....	5 15	11 10	6 48	10 00	4 28	8 05	
Laubachs.....	5 11	11 05	6 45	10 04	4 33	8 10	
Central.....	5 06	10 57	6 38	10 12	4 40	8 16	
Echo Park.....	5 03	10 52	6 35	10 15	4 43	8 19	
Jamison City.....	5 00	10 45	6 30	10 20	4 50	8 25	
	Lv.	Lv.	Lv.	Ar.	Ar.	AT	
	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	

Trains on the P. & R. R. R. leave Rupert as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7:22 a. m.	11:04 a. m.
3:42 p. m.	6:30 p. m.

Trains on the D. L. & W. R. R. leave Bloomsburg as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7:19 a. m.	8:33 a. m.
10:51 a. m.	12:00 p. m.
*2:24 p. m.	4:18 p. m.
6:36 p. m.	8:47 p. m.

Trains on the N. & W. B. Railway pass Bloom Ferry as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:46 a. m.	11:55 a. m.
6.26 p. m.	4:30 p. m.
SUNDAY.	
NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:16 a m	6:39 p m

SALES.

APRIL 11th.—Mathew McHenry of Jackson township will sell valuable personal property, on the premises, commencing at 10 a. m. Horses, cows and farming implements.

APRIL 13.—N. L. Campbell and D. W. Campbell will sell farming implements on premises in Centre township, commencing at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. A good chance to get valuable farming implements.

APRIL 20.—Louisa Wolfe, administratrix of Henry Wolfe, deceased, will sell valuable real estate on the premises in Bloomsburg at 1 o'clock p. m See advertisement elsewhere

FOR SALE. Thirty acres of timber land in Pine township, two acres cleared, property of Mrs. Mary A. Joyal. Inquire of Geo. E. Elwell, Bloomsburg, for terms. tf

FOR SALE. Fifty-seven acres of land in Sugarloaf township, being part of the Wolcott Harvey farm. Good farm land, and a valuable timber tract. Inquire of Geo. E. Elwell, Bloomsburg. tf

FOR SALE.—A valuable farm in Madison Township containing 115 acres, fine buildings. Will be sold on easy payments. If not sold at private sale by July 1st, will be sold at public sale. For terms inquire of J. S. Williams, Bloomsburg. tf.

FOR SALE.—A desirable and commodious residence on Main street, supplied with water, gas and steam. Apply to L. N. MOYER. jan20tf

FOR SALE.—A genuine Henry Distin E Flat cornet nearly new, no dents, in splendid tune. Address Jos. E. FRY, Sec. of Band. Berwick Pa.

FOR SALE.—A valuable vacant lot on Market St., seven lots on Eighth Street, ten dwellings and a good store property in Bloomsburg. Six farms, two grist mills and two store properties in Col. Co. A good farm of 307 acres with good buildings in Virginia and two farms in Kansas by M. P. Lutz Insurance and Real Estate Agt., Bloomsburg Pa.

FOR SALE.—A pair of fine grey ponies, well broken, to drive single or double. J. M. HESS, Bloomsburg Pa. Mar-15-4w *

NOTICE.—The undersigned offers his entire stock of dry goods, notions, hats, caps, boots, shoes, rubbers, carpet chain, oil cloth, window shades, glass, queens, wood and willow ware, &c., at greatly reduced prices for ready pay. Now is the time to buy good goods cheap. The above goods are all new, nice, and clean, no old shelf goods. These goods must be sold, and remember that money is what talks in these dull times. So be wise and take the advantage of this offer. W. E DIETTERICH. Espy, Pa, April 5, 1889. 4w.

For plants and seeds go to W. H. Yetter.

F. R. McKelvy has moved to the house formerly occupied by him, on West street.

Fine Cabinets in vignette or scroll. tf M'KILLIP BROS.

After April 1st, Charley Soo's Laundry will be next door to Sloan's store, on Main street, Bloomsburg. Mar. 29-3t.

Alfred McHenry, of Benton, went to Philadelphia on Monday to buy new goods for his store.

The ladies of Detroit, Michigan, elected one of their number as school inspector of the city.

Spring suits for boys, children and men. Marvels of style and beauty. Call and see them at D. Lowenberg's.

The Stock Exchange closed up last week, and the manager, J. H. Rissel, has returned to New York.

J. L. Woods has moved to the house purchased by him of I. W. McKelvy, on Iron street, next to Charles Krug's.

The trout fishing season begins April 15th. It was formerly April 1st, but was changed by the last legislature.

The season for paper hanging is at hand, and Wm. F. Bodine is kept busy with his numerous patrons. As a paper hanger he is hard to beat.

No charge for hanging curtains at Mercer's Drug & Book Store.

Window curtains, plain and dado at W. H. Brooke & Co's.

Subscribers changing their place of residence this week should not fail to give us notice at once, so that they may continue to receive the paper at their new homes.

Quite a number of new buildings have gone up within the past year at Benton. Among the most imposing is Rohr McHenry's new store building.

New goods in Spring millinery, trimming, &c. now open at E. Barkley's, Main St., below Market. Latest styles and lowest prices.

Oil cloth, felt and paper curtains at Mercer's Drug and Book Store.

Two houses for rent, apply to Mrs. Rachel Robbins, First St., Bloomsburg. a5-2w.

Spring over-coat sale.
Elegant shades in Scoring overcoats from $6.
Call and see them at D. Lowenberg's.

Farmers, if you want a good field roller, a scotch harrow or the celebrated Lansing spring tooth harrow, go to White, Conner & Sloan, Orangeville, Pa. a5-4w.

Mr. Weaver, a theological student at the Reformed Seminary in Lancaster, will preach in the Reformed Church morning and evening, next Sunday.

Wall paper—new spring stock now open. Come and examine our goods and prices before you buy. W. H. Brooke & Co.

April 15th Miss Miller will begin her spring term of vocal and instrumental music. In addition to her regular classes she will have a class of Kindergarten singing for children, on Saturday.

The new town council was sworn in on Monday. The council consists of P. S. Harman President, R. H. Ringler, Joshua Fetterman, F. Schwinn, L. Gross, Isaac Yost and E. C. Wells.

Childrens' clothing is a leading feature. The Spring styles are dressy and durable. Handsome kilt suits for little boys at Lowenberg's.

Mrs. Phillips' ice cream parlors have recently been done over, and supplied with handsome marble top tables and new curtains. The rooms are very inviting and the ice cream is delicious. Try them.

The spring term of the Normal School commenced Tuesday under more favorable conditions than in its history. The boarding students can scarcely be accomodated.

Messrs. G. L. and C. B. McHenry of Benton are in the city this week buying their stock of Spring goods. They have rented the store rooms of their father Rohr McHenry.

Services at the Episcopal church have been necessarily omitted this week, owing to the repairs to the organ. The church will be in condition for service on Sunday, though the organ will not be used.

Paul E. Wirt is fitting up the third floor of the post-office building, what has been known as Winona Hall, for his office and factory, and will remove to them as soon as they are in readiness.

Rebecca Carman of Benton will open a large assortment in millinery and fancy goods from Philadelphia and New York to which she invites the public, thanking them for past favors, and hopeing continuance of the same.

We were in error in announcing last week that D. M. Sheep would move April 1st. It should have read William Sheep. Mr D. M. Sheep resides on East street, and will continue in the same residence.

The annual address before the Literary Societies of the State Normal School will be delivered on Tuesday evening of commencement week, June 25th, by Rev. H. L. Wayland, D. D., Editor of the *National Baptist*, of Philadelphia.

The first meeting of the Bonita Tennis Club for 1889, will be held on Thursday, April 4, at 8 p. m., at Mr. C. W. Funston's, Market St., when officers for the new year will be chosen and other important business transacted.

Dr. Brown's residence and office remains on Third St., west of Market near M. E. Church. Office hours every afternoon and evening. Special attention given to the eye and the fitting of glasses. He has a telephone in his office.

The orchestra consisting of H. G. Eshleman, C. P. Elwell, R. Drinker, Ed. Searles, Alex. Cohen and Harry Houck, has played several times at the Opera House, and their music has been received with applause. They play remarkably well and their selections are pretty.

The Hub factory at Jamison City was destroyed by fire last Saturday night, caused by a hot shaft. All the buildings and contents were destroyed. The insurance is light, and the loss is heavy. The factory belongs to Sherwood, Royal & Co. and they will rebuild at once.

Mrs. Mary Snyder celebrated her 97th birthday last Tuesday. Her general health is good, but she was prevented from attending a dinner party given in her honor by her daughter Mrs. Petriken, by a sudden attack of illness on Monday night.

J. E. Edson's store above Benton was sold out by Sheriff Casey on Monday. There was a large attendance, but nearly everything was bought in by H. H. Hulme representing the execution creditors. It is conceded by everybody that Mr. Edson's position was caused by misfortune, and his honesty in the matter is not questioned.

The organ at the Episcopal church is receiving a thorough overhauling by Mr. Theo. C. Knauff of Philadelphia. The steam heat had split the bellows so that they leaked badly. The organ will be ready for Easter, though owing to the absence of the organist, Mrs. Smith, the music will not be of the usual elaborate character.

Rev. F. P. Manhart announced to the congregation last Sunday morning, that his Pastorial relations with the St. Matthew's Lutheran Church would terminate Friday evening, April 5. His last sermon was preached Wednesday evening, at which time a large number were received into the church as members.

The Friendship Fire Company has sold its engine house that stood on N. J. Hendershott's lot adjoining Caleb Barton's residence, and it was removed down Main street last Saturday, requiring eight horses to draw it. It was taken to Scott town, where it is used as a barn by W. Lemon. The Friendship apparatus is now stored in W. Gilmore's stable.

The Lily Rowley Company played "Ingomar" on Monday night, and "The Honeymoon" on Tuesday night. The pieces are both strong ones, and the acting of Miss Rowley and Mr. Carlyle was superb. The voice and gestures of the latter remind one strongly of Edwin Booth. Those who missed these plays missed a treat, for they were among the best that have ever been given here.

The Carpenters and Joiners and Builders union of Syracuse made a demand April first for only nine hours of labor for a day and at 22½ cents per hour. The demand was refused and a large number of people are out of employment. At St. Lou's a similar strike was made and the laborers demanded eight hours as a day, and 40 cents per hour. In New York the painters have made a demand of $3.50 for nine hours work. These strikes will throw many out of employment and give places to new workmen.

FOR RHEUMATISM in any form take Brown's Salicyline. Price 50 cents, two bottles sent free for $1. Brown Salicyline Co., Elmira, N. Y. It cures nine out of ten. Mar. 29-d-4t.

H. H. Rutter has been removed as postmaster of Hughesville for cause. The only cause however is that Harry is a vigorous democrat.

Cases from this county will be heard in the Supreme Court during the week commencing April 15, instead of the first week as announced last week.

The Spring term of the well known Orangeville Academy will open Monday April 8th, 1889, under more favorable prospects than ever. Prof L P. Sterner, who has been engaged as Principle, needs no introduction to the people of this county and vicinity. Mar 22-4t*

The Winona Fire Company sold its furniture at auction last Saturday night. The company has not disbanded, but being obliged to give up possession of the hall, it was not considered expedient to rent another room. So long as there is but 500 feet of hose in town that can be used, the members of the company feel that it is not necessary for them to go to much expense to keep up an organization that would be of no service in case of fire, for want of sufficient hose. Some time hose may be needed like the man needed a revolver out west, and it will be all of a sudden.

A grand concert will be given under the auspices of the Young People's Social Club of the Presbyterian Church, in the Bloomsburg Opera House, on Friday evening, April 26, 1889. The following soloists will take part: Miss Miller, (Bloomsburg), sop., Mrs. G. W. Lockart (Cleveland) alto, Mr. J. Q. Adams (Shamokin) tenor, Mr. Lockart (Cleveland) bass, Miss Jessie Mann (Sunbury) pianist, Mrs. Voris Auten (Mt. Carmel) reader. The programme will be interspersed with selections by Bloomsburg Orchestra, under the direction of C. P. Elwell. Reserved seats now on sale at Dentler's store. Admission 25 and 35c.

The finest line of window curtains in town just opened at W. H. Brooke & Co's

The trustees of the State Normal School after assigning to students every possible room in the dormitory, found the supply insufficient. They have approved certain boarding places in town and are thus enabled to accommodate all who may apply.

Miss Jessie Hughes, who taught with great acceptance in 1887 and 1888, and Mr. George M. Wilner, principal of school in Forty-Fort, have been secured as teachers for the term.

The apparatus has been greatly improved. Two Weber pianos have been ordered and an interesting collection of specimens in Biology, with the Ferree collection of minerals lately purchased, will soon be in position for inspection and use. The attendance is over 300.

The dwelling of Charles Ash in Fishingcreek township was totally destroyed by fire, with all its contents last Saturday morning. Mr. Ash was preparing to leave the place, and his sons and some other relatives were there assisting in packing the furniture. A fire was made in a stove that had not been used for some time, and the soot in the flue caught fire. It was watched for some time, until it was supposed that all danger was over, and no further attention was paid to it until it was discovered that the roof was burning. The wind was high, and the fire burned so rapidly that only a little of the furniture was saved. There was an insurance, in the Briarcreek Co. which has been adjusted at $1600.

For a nice selection of window curtains go to Mercer's Drug and Book Store.

Testimony was taken every day last week before H. E. Smith Esq., U. S. Commissioner in the case of Geo. W. Sackett against H. M. Smith, both of New York City, for infringement on a patent. H. M. Smith is Paul E. Wirt's New York agent, and Mr. Wirt stands behind him. The suit is pending in the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York. Walter Q. Logan is counsel for defendant, and James E. Whitney for plaintiff, and they spent the week here. Mr. Wirt has obtained injunctions in a number of cases against parties who were infringing on his fountain pen patents, and has been successful in every case. This is the first time that he has been in the position of defendant, and from the character of the testimony there can be no doubt of his winning the case.

Life size, crayons in gold frames only $10. tf M'KILLIP BROS.

The ladies of Bloomsburg have been so fortunate as to secure the services of Mrs. Rorer, who has been cooking for four weeks for the Pure Food Association in Philadelphia, to give a course of lessons in cooking. She will give six lessons two and one-half hours long, in a hall that will be provided for her, beginning the 6th of May—one lesson every afternoon at half past one o'clock. She gives practical lessons that will help every woman to make more nutritious and economic use of the food she has to prepare. Many are familiar with Mrs. Rorers' cook book which in itself is a strong recommendation. The tickets will be $2.50 for the course of six lessons or 50 cents a single lesson. Those who have not already joined the class can send their names to the house of Prof. Waller and obtain any further information there.

Please send in names as early as possible. It is hoped that the ladies of neighboring towns will take advantage of this opportunity.

For a nice selection of window curtains go to Mercer's Drug & Book Store.

Creasy & Wells will have a large and very convenient lumber yard, when they get into their new quarters. They have sold seven town lots and bought eight, in order to get their new location. They bought a lot of Col. Knorr on corner of Catharine and Seventh streets, a lot of W. Knorr on Catharine street, the lots of W. G. Girton and Elwood Heacock on Sixth street. The house of W. Knorr has been moved across Catharine street, W. G. Girton, E. Heacock and W. Knorr are building new houses upon lots cut off from the old lumber yard. Lots have also been sold to Mrs. J. Chrisman, and Eshleman & Wolf, and one more lot remains at the corner of Iron and Sixth where the office now stands. Another office will be built in the new yard soon. A part of a lot adjoining Mr. Waller's property occupied by Glascoe Cameron, has been sold to a Plymouth party who will open a coal yard Switches have been laid from the D. L. & W. R. R. into the lumber yard, and will be laid into the coal yard. One not acquainted with the extensive business of Creasy & Wells would be surprised at the very large stock of lumber of all kinds carried by them.

Card of Thanks.

If the proprietor of Kemp's Balsam should publish a card of thanks, containing expressions of gratitude which come to him daily, from those who have been cured of severe throat and lung troubles by the use of Kemp's Balsam, it would fill a fair-sized book. How much better to invite all to call on any druggist and get a free sample bottle that you may test for yourself its power. Large bottles 50c and $1.00.

Dr. Frost's Farewell.

A congregation composed entirely of the friends of Rev. S. M. Frost, D. D. late pastor of the M. E. Church of Bloomsburg, assembled in their place of worship on Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock, to hold a farewell meeting. Owing to the inclemency of the weather many were prevented from attending, but the church was well filled nevertheless.

Meeting opened by singing "Nearer My God to Thee" and "Take the Name of Jesus With You."

On motion the meeting was organized by electing Caleb Barton President, and Wm. B. Cummings Secretary, which was followed by prayer by Dr. Frost.

Singing of "All Hail the Power of Jesus Name," at the conclusion of which Dr. Frost, whose pastorate has been so successful, and who has been so faithful and true to his duties as a servant of God, so zealous in his work for the Master, and the interests of his church, who has truly preached God's love and the whole truth, so that his people could understand and not err therein, rose to address his congregation for the last time. He reviewed his work as pastor and as preacher. He had preached to them the truth as he understood it, the pure truth in the spirit of love with no desire to injure the feelings of any one, but to do them good and help them on the way to Heaven, as God was his witness, stating, "let my right hand forget her cunning and let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth, or I fail dead before I would preach from God's pulpit a word in anger." As he had preached to them for the last time and as they would never meet again as pastor and people he expressed the hope that they might meet, an undivided church in heaven.

When the Dr. had ended, hymn, "The Home of the Soul" was sung.

Remarks were then made by Rev. J. P. Tustin, in which he expressed his regret at the removal of Dr. Frost, but said that he knew that the hearts of his congregation went with him. This church had been a power for good in this community, and he would exort them to be united and work for the upbuilding of the Master's kingdom.

Singing of "Sweet Bye and Bye" was followed by an address by Rev. Alem Brittain. He had read in the Good Book that, "If any man lack wisdom let him ask of God and it shall be given him." And the same book says, "That the wisdom from above is first pure, then peacable, gentle easy to be entreated, full of mercy and good fruits, without partiality and without hypocrisy." Governed by that principle we should all live in peace and harmony. The usages of the church were the same today as they were sixty seven years ago when he joined. If upon entering the church he found the usages did not suit him he certainly would go to a church where they did and the doors were just as wide open for him to go out as they were for him to come in. He certainly would not stay to cause enmity and strife and fight the preacher.

"Jesus Lover of My Soul" was sung and Rev. C. A. Babcock called upon by the President for an address. He responded in a few remarks. Said that a faithful ministry was a blessing to any church. The churches generally of to-day were mere club houses where the minister instead of preaching the truth sprinkled the congregation with a sweet perfume. What the church of Christ needed was more faithful ministers to preach God's love and to tell the truth as Dr. Frost had done. Some loved the truth so much they never told it. They were born that way. Some of the members were born to make trouble. They could do nothing else. They never worked for the Lord, for grumblers never work, and workers never grumble.

A set of resolutions were then read by the secretary, which were on motion adopted by an unanimous vote. They were as follows:

WHEREAS: Our late pastor, Rev. Dr. Frost, has been removed from this charge against our earnest wishes and assigned to another appointment; and whereas there was no justifiable cause whatever for making such a change, especially at the close of the first year; therefore,

Resolved, That the pastorate of Dr. Frost the past year was eminently successful as shown by the largest missionary collection ever made on this charge; as shown by the largest collections for current expenses ever realized, with congregations never larger in the history of the church; as shown by the Sunday school larger than for years past and increasing every month; with prayer meetings better attended than usual; with the salary of the pastor promptly and cheerfully paid and a surplus in the treasury; with over fifty conversions and many accessions; with all the financial interests of the church in a prosperous condition, with all these evidences of success surely we are warranted in saying, that the pastorate of Dr. Frost the past year was eminently successful, and that by every principle of justice, and by the custom of the church in such cases, he should have been returned to us the present year.

Resolved. Second, That while Dr. Frost in loyalty to Methodism, goes to the field of labor assigned him, he will carry with him our prayers, our confidence, our affection and admiration for his heroic devotion to the cause of Christ. We know him to be an able minister of Jesus Christ, a faithful and sympathetic pastor and a successful laborer in the Master's vineyard; and as such we cordially commend him to the charge to which he has been assigned.

A letter from the Rev. F. P. Manhart to the friends of Dr. Frost assembled was presented and read. He regretted his inability to be present and expressed the wish that the blessings of the great Head of the Church may show all the future labors of Dr. Frost who had been, with him, associated as pastors of sister churches, and whose bearing had always been so uniformly that of a Christian gentleman and minister.

Dr. Frost announced that he and his family would leave Bloomsburg for the charge assigned him on the 8:30 a. m. train Thursday next.

The President stated that any one desiring to see the Dr. and his family before they left could have the opportunity afforded them by calling at his residence on Market street on Wednesday evening.

Singing of, "Blest Be the Tie that Binds." Benediction by Rev. Tustin.

Choir sang, "God Be With You Till We Meet Again" while the congregation one by one grasped the Dr. by the hand and bid him an affectionate farewell.

WM. B. CUMMINGS, Secretary.

Poor But Honest.

Charlie Sullivan is a poor but honest Irish lad, who while walking down Washington street, found a wallet containing checks and money to the value of several hundred dollars. Although almost destitute, he returned it to its owners, Messrs. A. P. Ordway & Co., proprietors of Sulphur Bitters, who gave him a liberal reward, and also gave him six bottles of Sulphur Bitters for his mother, who has been a terrible sufferer with rheumatism, and who returned many blessings after being cured by their use—*Weekly World.* Mar 29 2t

HATS! HATS! HATS! HATS! All the new shades in soft styles. Brown drab, blue, black, &c. at Lowenberg's.

Cabbage plants now ready at W. H. Yetter's green house, also fresh garden seeds by oz., lb., pint, qt. etc.

When the blood is impure or impoverished, boils, pimples, headache, neuralgia, rheumatism, and various other diseases are developed. Take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It purifies, invigorates, and vitalizes the blood, and restores vigorous health.

T. W. Conner will open a bakery at Orangeville on Saturday, and his wagon will run to Benton and Millville twice a week. He solicits a share of the public patronage, and will guarantee satisfaction.

"Can't eat a thing." Hood's Sarsaparilla is a wonderful medicine for creating an appetite, regulating digestion, and giving strength.

The newly elected directors of the Bloom Poor District met in Bloomsburg Wednesday, and selected the following officers: President, Dr. J. Schuyler, Secretary, C. A. Klein, Treasurer, J. K. Grotz, Solicitor, C. G. Barkley Esq.

In the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, you need have no fear of arsenical poison, this medicine being entirely free from all dangerous drugs. Its powerful effects are due to the skillful combination of the best ingredients, and hence no ill results ever follow its use.

From Centralia.

The amendment ball set in motion. Rev. C. A. Babcock spent Sabbath March 31, in Centralia and vicinity, conducting three meetings in the interest of the proposed amendment to the constitution, prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. The first meeting was held in the U. B. Church, Montana, at 10 a. m. The second meeting at 3:30 p. m., in the Presbyterian Church, Centralia, at which the duty of personal responsibility, was clearly enforced. At the evening meeting held in the M. E. Church he declared why right-thinking men are opposed to the saloon.

1. Because it is God's enemy. 2. Because it is an enemy to the home. 3. An enemy to the nation.

These discourses were not only pleasing but thoroughly convincing. No one hearing them could remain in doubt as to his duty in the premises. A large number of citizens have not only indicated their purpose to aid in this matter, but have also put themselves on record as working friends of the cause. R.

A Family Gathering.

Have you a father? Have you a mother? Have you a son or daughter, sister or a brother who has not yet taken Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, the guaranteed remedy for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Croup and all Throat and Lung troubles? If so, why? when a sample bottle is gladly given to you *free* by any druggist and the large size costs only 50c and $1.00.

Land Salt.

We have just received a car load of very choice land salt at Lime Ridge and a car load here. Farmers wanting it will please come in or send orders at once as this will be the last lot for spring crops.

H. V. WHITE & Co.

Consumption Surely Cured

TO THE EDITOR—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send wo bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post offic address. Respectfully, T. A. SLOCUM M. C., 181 Pearl St., New York. [sept-21-1y

No charge for hanging curtains at Mercer's Drug and Book Store.

WANAMAKER'S.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, April 1, 1889.

Cream Serge. Just the sort you get year after year. As creamy as ever; as wiry and springy as ever, and with the border that gives the last touch of likeableness to a dress stuff nowadays. Solid Borders, Cluster Stripe Borders—in blue, black, orred. Striking effects. 52 inches, 1$ a yard.

A firm, wiry, Cream Serge, 38 inches wide, at 50c. We hear of precisely the same stuff about town at 62½c.

A new line of Side-band Suitings is pure wool; close pin-stripe on melange ground. An extra quality stuff, various border effects, and 50 *to* 51 *inches wide.* $1 to $1.50.

A Cotton-warp Cashmere, 45 inches wide. 37½c. In 16 Spring shades. The fun of the thing is that this is precisely the stuff some dealers are selling as Henrietta and getting a Henrietta price for. It *has* a Henrietta finish and most of the Henrietta graces, but $2.25 for a dress pattern (6 yards) is all you need to pay just the same.

We began the season with more than a thousand styles of Ginghams. A new coming just on the counters—fine Scotch; among them styles of borders we haven't had before. 35 to 60c.

Have you any notion how pretty the Figured India Silks are? A Chesnut street window full will help you to guess. 75c to $1.50.

Of course Gloriosa comes in Black. Too graceful, delicate—and popular not to. 46 inches, $1.25 and $1.50. Ladies who wear it say it wotn spot.

We've been skipping Sateens. Never prettier. Best French, 35c; Best American, 25c; close up in fineness, figure, finish, anything. Here are one of each together. Quick, off hand—which is the French? Wrong—Yankee. American starts at 12½c.

75c Camel-hair Debeige at 50c. Very fine and soft. Light, but not too light. 40 inches wide. A choice stuff for outing or street wear. In 9 shades of gray and brown. A yard of it is as big a half dollar's worth as we know of in Plain Dress Goods to-day.

Maybe a hundred more plain 50 cent stuffs at the same counter.

26 inch Umbrellas $2
28 inch Umbrellas $2.25
Some of the handles ("silver" and "gold") are worth more.

The Shopping Bag we sell most of is of genuine alligator, leather lined; two pockets inside and one outside. It's a regular $3.50 Bag, *but the price is $2.* Wish the factory could turn them out faster. No other store in town can get them.

Episcopal Prayer Books and Hymnals, combination sets, 65c to $11. Great variety of bindings.

Catholic Prayer Books, with outsides of many styles, 25c to $4.80.

Easter Booklets, never before so many or so pretty. 10c to 75c.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

LOCAL NOTICES.

M'Killip

BLOOMSBURG.

Fine Cabinet portraits only $3. doz. Life size Crayons only $10.00. Viewing, copying and enlarging. Instant process used. tf.

New line of dress ginghams at Clark's for 12½ c. goods 9c. yd. with full lines of other Wash stuffs at lowest prices, a special lot of those nice crazy cloths in cream and colors.

Blooded Fowls.

Pit Games, Grist Shawlnecks, Heathwoods, Black B. Reds, that will stay to win. Eggs, 13 for $1. Satisfaction Guaranteed. WILLIAM DENNIS, tf. Bloomsburg, Pa. (Mention this paper.)

Good lines of dress goods and trimmings of all kinds at Clark & Son, Persian Bangs, braids, buttons, wood moulds etc.

A rare opportunity is presented for some enterprising townsman to represent a Nursery firm that warrants stock to be delivered in prime condition, so that a large, honorable and permanent trade can be built up. Very liberal terms to the right man. Address, JAMES E. WHITNEY, Jan 25-3m. Rochester, N. Y.

Ladies Jerseys (black only) from 49c. up at Clark & Son, also children's Jerseys.

Engraved visiting cards can be obtained at the COLUMBIAN office. Ladies having plates can have cards printed. tf

Black shawls, black dress goods all kinds at Clark & Son.

They say our Baking Powder beats them all. I. W. Hartman & Sons.

Those *fine satines* are attracting attention from the ladies. They don't cost half as much as French and look as nice at Clark & Son.

I. W. HARTMAN & SONS.

The little talk we had on dress goods and trimmings last week, brought us customers from Millville, Rhorsburg, Benton, Orangeville and all over the county.

They did not all buy, but were so well pleased with our assortment, they promised to call when they are ready to buy. How is your stock of sheets and pillow cases since first of April? We have them in all widths. Also your stock of counterpanes, napkins, towels, &c. They are all here this week,

The dishes go right off, call soon if you wish your table to look as well as your neighbors. Butter and eggs are moving a bit free just now, bring on all you have, for the fresh goods just being opened. I. W. Hartman & Sons.

That cheap Jersey ribbed underwear is attracting the attention of ladies, now at Clark & Son.

20 cases more of that grand corn that we sell 3 cans for 25c. at the Great Eastern. (Every can warranted.)

Spring gloves of all kinds at Clark & Son.

25 boxes of Tulz Bro. & Co's. celebrated laundry and toilet soap at the Great Eastern. BANANAS ORANGES and LEMONS the Great Eastern. (Wholesale and retail.)

New ribbons, gloves, ties, collars and cuffs, hosiery underwear, ruchings, buttons, braids, handkerchiefs, laces etc. at Clark & Son. Have you seen the new hair curlers.

GREEN VEGETABLES to-day at THE GREAT EASTERN. Spinach Kale Yetter's new beets, onions leeks radishes touks etc. etc.

Another line of those cheap table covers at Clark & Son.

YORK STATE MAPLE SUGAR another big lot of Maple Sugar received on Thursday at THE GREAT EASTERN.

BUSINESS NOTICES

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Piles! Piles! Itching Piles.

SYMPTOMS—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. Swayne's Ointment stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists, or by mail, for 50 cents. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia. may-4-1y.

J. J. KELLOY, Germantown, Pa., writes, that he suffered more than 10 years from Nervous Exhaustion and Early Decay and that he spent his money with so-called advertising specialists and quacks to no avail, until fortunately he heard of Dr. Theel, 538 North Fourth St., Philadelphia, Pa., who permanently cured him. He now says sufferers should quit spending money foolishly and consult Dr. Theel.

Eczema, Itchy, Scaly, Skin Tortures.

The simple application of "Swayne's Ointment," without any internal medicine will cure any case of Tetter, Salt Rheum Ringworm, Piles, Itch, Sores, Pimples, Eczema, all Scaly, Itchy Skin Eruptions, no matter how obstinate or long standing. It is potent, effective, and costs but a trifle May-4-'88-1y

GUS THERRET, Willmington, Del., writes. I suffered from Brights Diseases of the Kidney, wasting away, great Nervous Debility due to abuse of mercury and Iodide of Potass, which was prescribed to me by quacks, etc, when I consulted Dr. Theel 538 North Fourth St., Philadelphia, who permanently cure me.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE OF VALUABLE Real Estate!

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans court of Columbia county, Pennsylvania, the undesigned administratrix of Henry Wolf, deceased, will sell at public sale on the premises, on

SATURDAY, APRIL 20th, 1889

at 1 o'clock p. m., of said day the following described real estate, to-wit: All that certain piece, parcel, and lot of ground situate in the town of Bloomsburg, county of Columbia, and state of Pennsylvania, bounded on the north by Fifth St., of said town, eastwardly by lot of Mrs. Belle Wolf, southwardly by Sterner's alley, and westwardly by lot of William A. wolf, being about seventy-eight feet in front on Fifth street, and extending in depth a distance of about one hundred and sixty-six feet to Sterner alley aforesaid, and of a breadth of about one hundred and eight feet on said alley, on which is erected a

Frame Dwelling House, Stable and outbuildings. A good well of water at the door and an abundance of choice fruit on the premises.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of one-fourth at the striking down of the property, the one-fourth less the ten per cent at the confirmation of sale, and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation nisi. Purchaser to pay for deed. Possession to be given April 1st, 1890.

LOUISA WOLF, Administratrix.
L. S. WINTERSTEEN, Atty.
Mar 29

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania on Thursday the 25th day of April 1889, under the Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled, "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April 29th, 1874, and the supplements thereto, for the charter of a corporation to be called, The North Mountain Lumber Company" the object and character of which is "the manufacture and vending of lumber and the acquiring, holding and disposing of the real estate and personal property necessary therefor," and the doing of all things incident and necessary thereto, and for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of the said Act of Assembly and its supplements.

The names of the seven subscribers to the said application are, Morton McMichael, J. Henry Kershaw, Henry L. Gibson, Edward R. Denniston, A. G. Curtin, Charles R. Buckalew and Walter McMichael.

CHARLES R. McMICHAEL, E. M. DUNHAM, Solicitors.
Mar 29 3t.

W. H. BROOKE & CO.

Exchange Hotel Building

Are agents for Julius King's celebrated spectacles. The best in the world. Hundreds of pairs to select from and a fit guaranteed.

During the Holiday's trade we sold dozens of pairs of these celebrated goods, and as far heard from all are satisfactory. Any purchaser not exactly suited may return these goods and exchange for others, suited to their eyes.

A GRAND OPPORTUNITY

To Obtain First-Class Clothing at Philadelphia Prices.

FOR THE NEXT 60 DAYS

All Clothing Ordered from us by Mail will be delivered FREE by Express or Post to any part of the United States.

WRITE AT ONCE FOR OUR New Illustrated Catatlogue and Price-List.

Samples and Full Particulars "How To Order By Mail" Free of Charge.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

E. O. THOMPSON,

Tailor—Clothier—Importer,

1338 CHESTNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

SHERIFF'S SALE

By virtue of a writ of Vend. Ex. issued out of the court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, Bloomsburg Pa., on

SATURDAY, APRIL 6th, 1889,

at 2 o'clock p. m., all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Beaver towns hip, Columbia Co. Pa., bounded and described as follows, to-wit

Did it Elect Harrison?

The following appeared in a Minnesota paper: "Members of the Democratic party have been using all subterfuges to account for their overwhelming defeat, and numerous are the causes alleged.

"I was talking with several of the vanquished on Fourth Street the other day, opposite a bill board, and one of the party exclaimed: If it had not been for the closeness of the National Committee in the expenditure of money, we would have elected our man The Republicans advertised their man like a circus." Several of the party remarked that no advertising was done except small announcements in the papers, and a few "hangers" on the dead walls.

"Hangers!" said our informant "What do you call that but a circus poster!" pointing to a twelve-sheet medicine poster on the bill board, bearing the cuts of Gen. Harrison and his grandfather.

"If the Democrats had advertised like that, Cleveland would have been re-elected."

The poster referred to was one of the familiar black and white Log Cabin Sarsaparilla posters sent out by an enterprising firm engaged in the manufacture of old log cabin home-cures, under the name of Warner's Log Cabin Remedies, and among other equally valuable articles includes the famous Log Cabin Sarsaparilla, which is everywhere recognized as the best of all spring medicines and stands without a rival for the cure of all disorders which are the results of impure blood.

The spring time of the year is the season when the system needs renovation; the long winter has caused the blood to become filled with impurities.

There exists no better means to aid and strengthen the system at such an urgent period than the use of Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla, which speedily restores the blood to a pure and healthy state, which insures health and happiness.

The reputation of the firm is above reproach, and is the same firm which manufactures Warner's Safe Cure the standard remedy for the cure of all those diseases peculiar to the kidneys as well as those which are the results of disease in those organs, and which has met with such phenomenal success for the past ten years.

We understand that the posters referred to made their appearance in many parts of the country prior to the Chicago Convention which nominated Gen. Harrison as a candidate for the Presidency—hence the use of the portraits of the Harrisons, father and grandson—was either the result of remarkable political foresight or in accordance with the historical association of the old Log Cabin with the name of Harrison.

Queen Victoria's Footman.

A COUNTRYMAN MISTAKES LORD MELBOURNE FOR A SERVANT.

In the days when Prince Albert had come to woo the Queen of England the crowd of people who wished to catch a glimpse of royalty as it promenaded upon the terrace at Windsor Castle was greatly increased by reason of the general interest in the young couple. One day a Yorkshireman who had determined to get a good look at the Queen appeared at the gates by which the spectators were usually admitted and thus accosted a man, a footman evidently, who was at that moment crossing the court yard:

"Look here, John, Robert, whatever they call you, I coom from the country."

"So I hear", said the footman.

"Well, I've never seen t' Queen, and I want to get a good sight of her. Now can't you just let me through them gates just afore t' rest o' t' folks. I want to get a good place, ye see."

"Well sir" said the man, "I don't know whether I dare. I might loose my place, you see."

"Nay, nay, man thou'll never loose thy place for such a thing as that. Thou can say to t' Queen that she hasn't gotten a more loyaller subject than John Stokes not in all Yorkshire. I nobbut want to get in just afore t' rest on 'em."

"Well, come along, then," said the man. He opened the gate and the eager Yorkshireman rushed through. As he did so an idea seemed to strike him, and he stopped to tender the footman a half crown.

"No, thank you, sir," said the man, "we are forbidden to take fees."

"Take it, mun, take it. Nobody'll know."

"No, thank you, sir."

The Yorkshireman secured a foremost place and in due time appeared the Queen and Prince. More than that, conversing familiarly with her Majesty was the footman.

"Just look there!" cried the country visitor to a bystander. "He's a laughing and talking to t' Queen like anything."

"Who?"

"Why t' chap that opened me the gate—t' footman—him with the blue coat and red collar."

When the listener's laughter would allow him to speak, he explained:

"Blue coat and red collar! Why, that's the Wiuor uniform, and your footman is Lord Melbourne, the Prime Minister."

PROF. SEMMOLA of the University of Paris, in an article published in the Gazette Medicale de Paris, says: "Dryness of the skin, imperfect digestion and transformation of albuminoid food are present at the beginning of chronic Bright's Disease." Warner's Safe Cure removes digestive disorders. Why? Because it enables the kidneys to perform their functions in a healthy manner, when both cause and resulting symptoms disappear.

A tame cow belonging to a farmer near Ridgeway, Canada, has been taught to distinguish colors, and will pick out from a pile of articles of various colors one of any color asked for.

The hangman at Fort Smith, Ars. who has sprung the trap on about seventy men, says that if the condemned will only behave himself and follow directions, he can make his death as painless as turning over in bed.

For the Good of Others.

I want to make known the fact that I suffered from a Bladder and Kidney trouble and that I was cured by Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy—made at Rondout, N. Y.,—and I look forward to spending the balance of my life free from torture and with a heart grateful for the medicine which affords me so pleasant a prospect.—Rev. S. C. Chandler, Lebanon Springs, N. Y. 3-29-4t

John C. Ropes, the lecturer at Cambridge, Mass., possesses a portrait of Napoleon which is said to be the finest in existance. It represents the Emperor at the battle of Arcola.

DUNKARDS AT WORSHIP.

STRANGE AND SIMPLE RITES OF THIS MEEK AND DEVOTED SECT.

The Followers of Mack Establish a Society in Chicago—The Washing of Feet and Other Peculiar Observances—A Demure Choir Leader.

In the plain, one story meeting house on Oakley avenue, just off Jackson street, there met a small congregation of that peculiar religious sect known as the Dunkards. A society of them was formed Sunday, and meetings to knit the membership more closely together are being held. The congregation numbered twenty-five or thirty persons, all apparently from the common walks of life. An exceeding plainness of dress and speech prevailed among them. The women wore dresses of dark stuffs and black sun bonnets, and the elderly women, in some cases, white caps. Their dress was unrelieved by ornament or jewelry of any kind, though two or three wore bonnets of more conventional fashion.

The men had no distinctive dress. A few wore broad brimmed hats. On a front bench demurely sat a fresh cheeked girl clad in a garment of somber brown, her sunny curls peeping out from the shadows of a black satin sun bonnet. She now and then stole a coquettish glance in the direction of the "amen" corner, where sat a robust young man with his wide brimmed hat outspread upon his knees. There were several young women and two or three young men in the audience. The pretty girl on the front bench led the singing in good old fashioned tunes in a shrill treble voice.

SIMPLE BUT IMPRESSIVE SERVICES.

The services were simple in character. They were initiated by the singing of "Jesus, Lover of My Soul." The leader then prayed, while every one in the room knelt in supplicance. After another hymn, the Rev. D. L. Miller, of Mount Morris colony, preached from the text: "Now abideth faith, hope and charity, but the greatest of these is charity." No references were made to the peculiar practices of the church. The sermon was such an exposition of the doctrine of Christian love as might fall from the lips of any orthodox Protestant clergyman. It was delivered didactically and without any of the pious fervor and ecstasy common to the extreme sects of dissenters. Another hymn and prayer after the sermon closed the services. The preacher came down from the pulpit and mingled with the members of his little flock. He saluted the brethren with a kiss and a hand shake. The men also kissed each other, and so did the sisters among themselves.

"You see we are not so very different from other people," said the Rev. Mr. Miller. "There is a great deal of ridicule indulged in on our account. The reporters who come to our meetings treat us pretty roughly sometimes, and there are many wrong notions about us current among those who ought to know better. George Alfred Townsend has written a novel in which the scene of the story is laid in one of our communities. He was very inaccurate in what he said of us. Most people think we are a sect of communists."

"But don't you have monastic communities in Pennsylvania?"

A DIFFERENT KIND OF DUNKARD.

"Not at all. You are confusing us with the Seven Day Dunkers, organized by Conrad Beissel in Lancaster county, Pa., in 1735. They believe in observing Saturday as the Sabbath. We haven't anything to do with them. Our people emigrated from Holland in 1719 and settled in Pennsylvania. We have in the United States a membership of 100,000, chiefly in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. We have colleges at Mount Morris, Ills., Bridgewater, Va., Huntington, Pa., and McPherson, Kan. We have a large society at Mount Morris. I suppose there are about fifty Dunkards in Chicago, and nearly all of them have moved here from Mount Morris. We live, of course, just like other people. Some members of our society have gone away, from time to time, to get work. There were enough here, we thought, to warrant us in establishing a society, and so Professor Young and myself came up Saturday, and on Sunday organized our church with twenty-four members. We are holding meetings, and it is intended to have services every Sunday after this. Some one from Mount Morris will do the preaching."

The organization of the society on Sunday was attended by the observance of the strange rites of the church, which include the kiss of charity, the right hand of fellowship, a love feast, and the washing of feet. In the performance of the last rite men and women were separated. The women gathered at one end of the church and the men at the other. Large tin basins of water were used, the brethren and sisters washing and drying each other's naked feet and singing songs over their work of humility.

"It was all done with extreme propriety," said the Rev. Mr. Miller. "Our observance of this ceremony is based upon the custom of the apostles and the primitive church.

FOLLOWING THE MASTER'S EXAMPLE.

"You know Christ washed the feet of his disciples as an act of humility. Are we greater than our Lord? You may not know that 290,000,000 of Christians practice this rite as a part of their religious ceremonies. All the members of the Greek church do and it is done in the Roman Catholic church. The Catholic laymen do not do it, but the higher dignitaries wash the feet of twelve of their inferiors on each Good Friday. It is as proper a ceremony as baptism or the other sacraments."

The incorporated name of the Dunkard church is the "German Baptist Brethren." It was founded in 1708 by Alexander Mack and seven others in the village of Schwarzenou, in Germany. They believed that immersion was the proper form of baptism, and not sprinkling, as observed by the Catholic church.

The name of tunkers, or dunkers, was derived from the German word tunken, meaning to dip. The Dunkards baptize by dipping forward. Besides the present society, two other societies were formed in Germany. Persecutions drove them into Holland, and, between the years 1719 and 1729, the entire denomination emigrated to the United States. Besides the religious practices already mentioned, their creed forbids the taking of oaths, bringing suits in the courts, and fighting. Until recent years they did not take interest for money loaned. The sick are anointed with oil and their recovery prayed for with the laying on of hands. The church government is vested in bishops, elected at popular meetings of the church, which are usually held each May. The bishops are prepared for their holy offices by anointment with oil.—Chicago News.

Moss Marble.

There has been discovered, four miles south of Rattlesnake Springs, W. T., an extensive ledge of marble, in which beautiful trees or plants of moss are as frequent and as clearly defined as in the moss agate, though the marble is not translucent. The body of the stone is mostly white, with splotches of pink and blue between the bunches of moss.—Scientific American.

Bright's Disease.

A Ten-Year-Old Child Saved After the Failure of Four Physicians.

My little girl, ten years of age, was taken sick in March, 1886, with scarlet fever. When recovering she took a severe cold, which developed Bright's Disease of the Kidneys. Her ankles, feet and eyes were terribly swollen; she had a burning fever, and all the symptoms of an aggravated case of Bright's Disease. Four of our best physicians attended her, but without success, and

Her Life was Despaired of.

But a mother's love and prayers surmount all difficulties, and I determined to try Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, made at Rondout, N. Y. This was a last resort, and I hoped, although my little daughter's case was a very severe one, that the Favorite Remedy would do for her what it had done for others whose condition had not been, seemingly, as hopeless. How happy I am that I determined upon this course—for an improvement was at once perceptible. The fever left her—her appetite improved—she gained six pounds in a short time, and one by one the well known and dreaded symptoms of the disease left her. Words fail to express my gratitude, and I cannot too earnestly recommend the Favorite Remedy. It was

A MARVELOUS RECOVERY,

and is due entirely to the Favorite Remedy, which was the only medicine taken after her case was abandoned by the physicians.

Mrs. Laura A. Kenyon, West Rutland, Vermont.

The diseases that follow Scarlet Fever, Measles, Diphtheria and various other complaints often leave behind them sequelæ of the most dangerous character. To expel all traces of such disorders, tone up the various organs, and fill the veins with pure and nutritious blood, use Dr. David Kennedy's

FAVORITE REMEDY,

Price One dollar. Prepared at Rondout, N. Y.

Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy.

Prepared by

DR. DAVID KENNEDY, RONDOUT, N. Y.

$1 per bottle Six for $5. By all druggists.

SULPHUR BITTERS

The Best and Purest Medicine EVER MADE.

It will drive the Humor from your system, and make your skin clean and smooth. Those Pimples and Blotches which mar your beauty are caused by impurities of the blood, and can be removed in a short time, if you are wise and use the great blood purifier,

SULPHUR BITTERS.

Why suffer with Boils? Why have that Scrofula Humor? Why have those Sores on that face? Why suffer with Rheumatism? Why have that Scrofulous Humor? Why have that Catarrh? Why have those Headaches? Why have Dyspepsia? Why have that Biliousness? Why have that Kidney Complaint? Why have that Female Weakness? Why have that Nervousness? Why have that Debility? Why have that Loss of Appetite? Why have that Sleeplessness? Why have that Dizziness? Why have that Coldness? Why have that Paleness? Why have that Lack of Energy? Why have that Feeling of Weariness? Why have that Trembling Sensation? Why have that Craving for Stimulants? Why have that Desire to shun Society? Why have that Wretchedness, Despondency and Blues? Why have that Lack of Interest in Business? Why have that Lack of Ambition? Why have that Unfitness for Study? Why have that Mental Depression? Why have that Lack of Self-Confidence? Why have that Specks before the Eyes? Why have that Sinking Feeling? Why have that Poor Memory? Why have that Hesitancy of Speech? Why have that Twitching of the Muscles? Why have that Wakefulness? Why have that Irritability of Temper? Why have that Hot Flashes? Why have that Cold Hands and Feet? Why have that Nervous Dread? Why have that Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System? Why have that Pain in the Back? Why have that Weak Stomach? Why have that Sour Stomach? Why have that Bad Breath? Why have that Variable Appetite? Why have that Full Feeling after Meals? Why have that Faint Feeling when Hungry? Why have that Gnawing Sensation in the Stomach? Why have that Internal Heat? Why have that Desire to Lie Down? Why have that Specks before the Eyes? Why have that Highly Colored Urine? Why have that Sediment in the Urine? Why have that Frequent Desire to Urinate? Why have that Pain in passing Water? Why have that Smarting Sensation? Why have that Brick Dust Deposit? Why have that Ropy Mucus? Why have that Slimy Substance? Why have that Whitish Appearance? Why have that Change in the Color of the Urine? Why have that Constipation? Why have that Diarrhœa? Why have that Bloody Flux? Why have that Piles? Why have that Internal Fever? Why have that Nervous Chills? Why have that Neuralgia? Why have that Rheumatism? Why have that Erysipelas? Why have that Scrofula? Why have that Consumption? Why have that Liver Complaint? Why have that Kidney Disease? Why have that Bladder Disease? Why have that Female Complaint? Why have that Disease of the Blood? Why have that Disease of the Skin? Why have that Disease of the Heart? Why have that Disease of the Lungs? Why have that Disease of the Throat? Why have that Disease of the Head? Why have that Disease of the Nerves? Why have that Disease of the Bowels? Why have that Disease of the Stomach? Why have that Disease of the Liver? Why have that Disease of the Kidneys? Why have that Disease of the Bladder? Why have that Disease of the Womb? Why have that Disease of the Generative Organs? Why have that Disease of the Urinary Organs? Why have that Disease of the Digestive Organs? Why have that Disease of the Respiratory Organs? Why have that Disease of the Circulatory Organs? Why have that Disease of the Nervous System? Why have that Disease of the Muscular System? Why have that Disease of the Osseous System? Why have that Disease of the Integuments? Why have that Disease of the Sexual